

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Beer Drinking

The truth of scientific claims is being demonstrated as no one ever expected. The drinking of beer is slower to show its damaging results than distilled liquors in both the individual and the nation, but in the long run it is even more debasing, demoralizing and brutalizing to its users.

In the face of this scientific fact shall we continue the breweries? Shall we make "Huns" of Americans by the beer process? Shall we complacently sit by and encourage the private profit of brewery stockholders and the blood money derived from the business by our Government in the form of taxes?

We have stopped the distillers from distilling, but are allowing the sale of the goods already distilled; and still permit the breweries to run.

Why should we demand anything less than a clean-up and clean-out of the entire business and demand it now?

An order from the Government can save the millions wasted in fuel, in cereals consumed, in cars used by the thousands, that are assigned to the breweries and in daily use on the railroads of the United States.

How much longer must this waste continue?

Baseless Criticism of the Red Cross Is a German Propaganda

By HENRY P. DAVISON
Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross

There is a propaganda going forth in this country. It is a German propaganda, and it is very prevalent and fervent in the East, even more so than in the West, and it goes much like this: "Did you know that Mr. So-and-So told me last night that Mr. So-and-So said that Mr. So-and-So had been told by Mrs. So-and-So such and such a thing about the Red Cross? Of course I did not believe it, but that is what he said."

Now that is nothing more than German propaganda. It is going to be stopped, not because of any authority exercised by the Red Cross, but because the public is going to demand that it must stop. Whatever else anybody is going to do in this country, if the people know it, they are not going to contribute to German propaganda.

There is another criticism of the American Red Cross that is a thoughtless kind of criticism, and that also ought to be stopped, and the way to stop it is this: Somebody may say in very good faith that he is told such and such a thing is so. It is our duty to say to that person: "Do you know it is so? If you don't, stop repeating it until you find out, and if you find out that it is so, write a letter to the Red Cross. They will thank you for your letter."

Do not make any mistake about it—the Red Cross not only permits, but urges criticism when it is constructive and honest. But this idle talk going on is harmful, and it must be stopped.

We have an organization which is perfectly enormous. It is a voluntary organization, and we are getting on wonderfully. We have not 100 per cent efficiency, but if people will see to it that the Red Cross is not criticized except constructively we will get the efficiency.



IN OUR OWN STATE

A special train over the Louisville & Nashville carrying officials of the road passed over the North Fork extension, going as far as McRoberts on an inspection trip.

Preliminary to the first annual meeting of the Kentucky Pure-Bred Livestock Association, a dinner attended by stockmen from throughout the State, was held at Hotel Henry Watson in Louisville Monday night.

Reports from practically every section of the coal fields tell of renewed activity along all lines of development.

H. D. Otter & Co., of Louisville, and the Weiner Fruit & Produce Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., were charged with profiteering in that they refused shipments of foodstuffs and permitted them to spoil. Commissioner Murdock asked Food Administrator Hoover to revoke their license.

A district meeting of the leading agriculturists of the mountains is being held at Paintsville, Johnson County, where a permanent organization of mountain farmers will be made.

Exemption Boards in Louisville endeavoring to determine whether marriage since May 18 of men within the selective service age are genuine, or merely "slacker" marriages, are finding the problem almost hopelessly puzzling.

The Louisville Bar Association decided to advocate the passage of bills to suppress the practice of law by corporations, and to prohibit the solicitation by corporations of the settlement of claims for personal injuries.

Legislators conversant with what Kentucky racing associations and horsemen have done, and are planning to do, for the American Red Cross, are frowning upon the bill now pending in the Kentucky Senate aimed at racing in this State. There will be a committee hearing on the measure this week.

H. C. Tway, Louisville coal dealer, was held to the Federal grand jury under \$300 bond on the charge that he exacted excessive prices for coal from consumers. Tway also was charged with violating regulations of the United States Fuel Administration in failing to make required reports of his dealings, but waived examination on this charge.

Miss Pansy Jenkins, a trained nurse at Camp Zachary Taylor, was honored by the Hopkinsville First Baptist Church Sunday when she was represented by a star on the church flag unfurled with special programme. The flag contains 48 stars, one of gold for Lieut. Cecil Armstrong, who died in the service.

Former President William H. Taft will deliver three addresses today and Friday at Camp Zachary Taylor. The last quota of the first draft call will begin arriving at the cantonment tonight and will continue thru Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, until approximately 10,000 recruits are added to the population of Camp Zachary Taylor.

School Board to Buy Farm
The Board of Education of Georgetown adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of a five-acre farm. The property was authorized for vocational training authorized by the Smith-Hughes bill. The board acted upon the recommendation of Prof. Jesse Crawford, principal of the high school.

Two Are Indicted
The grand jury of Wolf County returned into court an indictment against Dorsey Arnett and Flen Arnett, charged with the murder of the Rev. Milton Lykins, at Lee City, last Saturday. Indictments were also returned against them for the shooting and wounding of Caleb Dunn and Hollie Ciseo. They were remanded to jail without bond.

Negro Fugitive Caught
Shorty Robinson, a negro, charged with killing Joe Allen, another negro, at Pittsburgh some time ago and escaped from custody of the (Continued on Page Five)

U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK BY U-BOAT; 168 TROOPS DIE

Wisconsin and Michigan Guard Contingents Among Those Lost on Tuscania.

2,187 SURVIVORS LANDED

American Soldiers Lose Lives When British Liner Is Torpedoed Off Coast of Ireland—Men Were on Way to Battlefield in France—Vessel Convoys by British Warships.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Secretary Baker issued the following statement: "The sinking of the Tuscania brings us face to face with the losses of war in its most relentless form. It is a fresh challenge to the civilized world by an adversary who has refined, but made more deadly, the stealth of the savage in warfare. We must win this war and we will win this war. Losses like this unite the country in sympathy with the families of those who have suffered loss; they also unite us to make more determined our purpose to press on.

"As rapidly as details come in, they will be given to the public, in order to relieve anxiety where possible and notice will be sent as promptly as possible to those whose sons and brothers have been added to the nation's heroic dead."

Death Total Placed at 210.
London, Feb. 8.—The Tuscania was torpedoed on Tuesday night. The loss of life is placed at 210, according to the British admiralty. The following official communication was given out: "The Anchor liner Tuscania, Capt. J. L. Henderson, was torpedoed on the night of February 5 off the Irish coast, while carrying United States troops.

Following are the approximate number saved:
"United States military officers, 76; men, 1,435.
"Crew—Officers, 16; men, 125.
"Passengers, 3.
"Not specified, 32.
Total number aboard, 2,397. Total number saved, 2,187.

The foregoing are approximate figures, but as correct as can be given at present.
The Tuscania remained afloat for two hours after being torpedoed.
The condition of some of the survivors of the Tuscania was pitiable. Many had cast aside all their clothes, and had been swimming about for two hours before being rescued.

Place Death List at 168.
Washington, Feb. 8.—Torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, the Canadian liner Tuscania, bearing 2,179 officers and men of the thirty-second National Guard division, lies at the bottom of the North Atlantic ocean and at least 168 troopers—probably more—are missing.

On the basis of figures reported to the war and state departments here the missing would be 237; the figures of the British admiralty, however, placed the missing American troopers at 168.

There is every hope that the lower number will prove to be correct. British convoys near to the torpedoed ship closed in quickly and did heroic work, as the comparatively small loss shows. The position of the Tuscania off the north coast of Ireland, evidently headed for England, also was such that a number of British patrol ships and other vessels rushed to its side and in that way the loss was minimized.

Such reports as were at hand gave no details of how the transport, supposedly heavily convoyed, fell in with the submarine, but it was regarded as more probable that the ship stumbled on the submarine, rather than that the disaster was the first shot in the much-advertised German offensive against the line of American troops and supplies.

Wisconsin and Michigan Troops.
The troops, composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, were traveling under convoy of British warships.

Advices failed to refer to the fate of the members of the Tuscania's crew. Undoubtedly many of them were saved, and when all reports are in officials hope that the loss of life will be remarkably small.

News of the first great disaster in the war to America's armed forces came in a brief dispatch to the war department from London.

It did not mention the possibility of further survivors, but hope was built here upon the fact that all of the 1,911 were landed at two widely separated Irish ports and indications that relief vessels were at hand quickly.

The war department officials announced that it would be impossible to (Continued on Page Five)

RALPH E. MONSON



Ralph E. Monson of York, Neb., famous throughout the United States for his daring as a stepple jack, has just passed his examination for commission in the flying corps. Having made a bet, Mr. Monson once commenced to climb the Eiffel tower on the outside, but was promptly stopped by excited gendarmes and sentinels who thought he had taken leave of his senses.

TROOPS ON TRANSPORT

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Thirty-second division, composed of National Guard troops from Wisconsin and Michigan, was on the torpedoed liner. The division included the following units:

Replacement detachments Nos. 1 and 2.
One Hundred and Seventieth engineer train.

One Hundred and Seventieth engineer train (formerly one battalion of Michigan engineers and one battalion of Wisconsin engineers).

One Hundred and Seventieth military police (formerly parts of the Fourth and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry).

One Hundred and Seventieth supply train (formerly parts of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin Infantry).

The scattering units from other divisions:
Headquarters detachment and Companies D, E and F, Twentieth engineers.

The One Hundredth aero squadron.
One Hundred and Fifty-eighth aero squadron.

Two Hundred and Thirtieth aero squadron.
Fifty-one casual officers.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S REPORT FAVORABLE

SENATE COMMITTEE PLANS TO CATCH ALL YOUTHS WHO REACH 21.

Favorable Also Is Shown Bill to Call Skilled Men Regardless of Class, Home or Quota—Every Soldier Is to Be Numbered, Says Baker.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Favorable report on the War Department's bill amending the selective draft law to require registration of men as they reach 21 years and having quotas on the number of men in Class 1, instead of on state population, was ordered unanimously by the Senate Military Committee.

The proposal to exempt men as they reach 31 years if they have not been drafted, which was opposed by Provost Marshal General Crowder, was not included in the bill. An amendment proposed by Senator New, of Indiana, to require registration of youths at 19 years and over also was rejected.

Another bill favorably reported which affects the draft would authorize the President, in any emergency, to call into immediate military service skilled experts in industry or agriculture, regardless of classification, residence or quota. Another bill reported unanimously was that by Senator Jones, of Washington, providing that army officers may get their uniforms and equipment at cost from the quartermaster general instead of being required to buy from private dealers who are charged with profiteering. Other bills favorably reported provide for payment of six months pay to widows, children or dependents of enlisted men dying from wounds or disease; reorganizing the army nurse corps; increasing buglers' pay, and for reimbursement to those in the military establishment of personal property injured or destroyed in the service.

Mr. Official, if you build good roads, you will please your constituents—act now!

WORLD NEWS

President Wilson, in an address to the House of Representatives, replied to the recent speech of the German Chancellor, on Monday. In a most keen analysis, he laid bare the evasion that the Chancellor made of the issues at stake. In forceful language, he laid down the only true basis that a lasting peace can be built upon.

The German Emperor has recently celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. In reply to many congratulations, he issued a proclamation in which he set forth his services to his country. Among these were the twenty-six years of peace which Germany had enjoyed, the prosperity of the land and the happy relation existing between the people and the crown. Will the German people see the humor of this?

The separate peace between Germany and Ukraine has been signed and it provides that industrial relations shall be resumed at once. The Bolshevik government refuses to recognize the treaty and there is not a large surplus of food product to be spared so that the gain may not be equal to expectations. Ukraine has seceded from Russia and become an independent republic.

A report is in circulation that the Russians have ordered their army to be disbanded and have withdrawn from the war against Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. This is done without any formal treaty. Although Russia has not been of much aid to the Allies for about a year, it is probable that the task of winning the war will be a harder one.

Sir Frederick Smith, who has been speaking in the United States with much approval, has returned to England. It is suggested that the return was not entirely voluntary. He has been somewhat too free in his remarks and criticisms to suit the authorities in the English government. He is a conservative in his politics and was not in entire accord with the liberal tendencies of the present ministry.

General Von Mackensen is making an effort to turn the Rumanians from their ambitions toward the west, in Hungary, by offering to support the annexation of Bessarabia, a strip of land on the east of Rumania and extending along the north bank of the Danube River to the sea. The offer is a tempting one and it would deprive Russia of another province.

Sweden has decided to follow the lead of Holland and permit the United States to use her merchant vessels in the carrying trade. This action on the part of two neutral nations is offensive to Germany, who will retaliate as far as possible. In return for this concession, the United States will supply Holland and Sweden with the food products that they need for their population.

A committee appointed to fix responsibility for the explosion that resulted in such loss of life in Halifax has brought in its report. Blame for the accident is placed on the Canadian pilot and the captain of the French vessel. Both men will be prosecuted in the courts for manslaughter. No evidence of German plotting was detected as was suspected at one time.

The English transport, Tuscania, was sunk by a German submarine, off the north coast of Ireland as she was headed for Liverpool. The vessel was carrying American soldiers to England on the way to France and out of a total of over 2,000 on board, 147 were drowned, besides 19 of the crew and passengers. The vessel was over an hour in sinking, or the loss would have been greater. It is believed that several submarines engaged in the attack. The conduct of the soldiers was highly creditable.

Official announcement has been made that the United States will prevent further calamities to the soldiers en route to France by constructing transports that cannot be sunk. These vessels will contain water-tight compartments that can be shut off and enough of these can (Continued on Page Five)

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Do the articles on page 3 arouse your fighting blood to fighting heat? It won't hurt you to get a little feeling aroused.

The best time to subscribe for THE CITIZEN, of all times of the year, is NOW! Those whose subscriptions expire February 15th will note our signal at the left hand upper corner of this paper. We dare not show any partiality in our great CITIZEN family. Your dollar for renewal will reinstate you for another year. Do it NOW.

University Column

THE QUESTION

I am sure we all agree with what Miss Grace Gordon said in last week's Citizen regarding an education. However, many of us don't think of it in terms of the hayonet, bullet or bursting grenade. In my estimation, an education in the ranks of a nation's army means more than anywhere else when the critical time comes. Yes, the educated soldier is the most efficient. It is evident that a large per cent of the enlisted personnel of the German and Austrian armies do not know why they are fighting. I don't mean that they are uneducated. I mean to say that they have not been educated in the affairs of their government, and they have been deprived of freedom of thought.

My point of view is that we need something to invite our attention to the fact that we have room for improvement in our own ranks. We have the best army in existence, but we are seeing where an improvement could be made.

As a sergeant, I have had an opportunity to assist in the instruction of the recruits from two counties and have had an opportunity to learn something about each individual. I was much surprised to know so many could not write their name. They were well-developed men and will be a credit to the nation. They are good men. Now, these men are not to be criticized under any circumstances. Many have been deprived the opportunity of an education, while others let the golden moments go by. It is sad to hear a man say that he let the moment slip past. They are red-blooded Americans and will do their part in the great war game, but when they return and the reconstruction period begins, when they build homes, and have families of their own, things will be different. They know what it means without an education.

So my advice is, if you can't go to the trenches, go to school. You will want to make a success in life. And there will be a great opportunity when this terrible war is over. Be ready to play the game with a firm footing. Get all you can while you can. Mr. Wilson tells us that the first duty of a Marine is obedience, the second is obedience, and the third is obedience. Now your duty is to prepare yourself for life and, if necessary, for the battlefield.

Tricks of Worms.

Mimicry in animals, "hitherto an unsolved mystery," is explained in the North American Review by Hudson Maxm. When a bird is about to attack a worm he looks at the worm, trying to ascertain whether the worm is a food worm or a puff-blower. The mental process of the bird is transferred to the nervous system of the worm, who now aware of the fact that the bird would hesitate to attack him if he were a puff-blower, proceeds to imitate the puff-blower.

HEADS DURYEA WAR RELIEF



Mrs. Nina Larre Duryea of New York, head of the Duryea War Relief in France and a noted author and beauty, has returned from Paris to endeavor to raise money for a perpetual fund which will continue the work of relief in some form after the war. The Duryea Relief has given a splendid account of itself and has managed, in spite of many changes in shifting scenes of the war-relief theater, to maintain its personnel. In the last year, Mrs. Duryea reports, clothing has been distributed to 9,610 refugees, to 641 soldiers, to 5,593 prisoners, to 914 women in need of babies' layettes, to 14,950 wounded in hospitals; 374 hospital beds have been aided and 22,000 dressings have been sent out.

College Column

LEO S. LINTON SUCCEUMS

Below we give a letter written by his uncle, M. H. Nichols, and a clipping from a Homer, Mich., paper which gives details of his death and funeral.

Dear friends:—I am enclosing herewith a clipping from our county paper of the death of Leo S. Linton who was a student in your college up to the time of his enlistment in the U. S. Army in December.

You know something of the merits and true worth of Leo, and his untimely death will undoubtedly be a shock to his friends there as it was to his relatives and friends here.

The clipping gives the facts nearly as they are, except the cause of his death was cerebro meningitis, and he suffered a great deal during the week he was sick.

He was taken to the base hospital on Sunday, January 27, and died the next Sunday, February 3, about 5:30 in the morning.

His sister Martha arrived there at camp MacArthur Thursday about 9 in the evening and was with him from that time until the end, and she brought the remains here to Homer, arriving here at 8:31 yesterday, Wednesday, morning. The funeral will be held today, February 7, at the M. E. Church here in Homer.

Six of the college students and Professor Larabee of Hillsdale College are here to attend the funeral, and also five or six of the Homer boys who are at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., in the U. S. Army, are expected here to attend the funeral.

The death of Leo S. Linton, son of John S. Linton, of Homer, occurred at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, early Sunday morning, as mentioned in the News-Statesman.

Leo was 22 years old and graduated from the Homer High School in 1914. The following year he taught what is known as the Quaker Mills school, south of the village, and the year of 1915-16 he tutored a young man at Dowagiac, preparing him to enter high school.

In the fall of 1915, Leo entered Hillsdale College as a freshman in the A. B. course and remained there the college year. Last fall he went to Berea, Kentucky, and entered college there as a sophomore and remained until near the middle of December when he enlisted in the U. S. Aviation Corps and was stationed at Newport, Kentucky, until about two weeks ago, when he was sent to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. He arrived at Waco about January 25 and on that day he wrote a card to his sister, Martha Linton, saying that the weather was like spring there. She received the card Monday, January 28, and as she was about to answer the card a telegram came to her father stating that Leo was seriously ill with spinal meningitis.

Tuesday morning, the next day, Miss Linton started from Homer on the 11:04 New York Central train and arrived at Waco Thursday, to find her brother beyond hopes of recovery and death resulted early on Sunday morning, February 3. At 1:05 Sunday evening the lonely sister started on her return to Homer, accompanying the remains of her only brother, whose young life had been snuffed out so suddenly.

Private Linton was a bright and promising young man, a student of more than average ability and ambitious to make a success in life.

The sister, Martha, is a trained nurse, having entered the hospital of Dr. L. M. Henderson six years ago and becoming a success at her profession. The remains were expected to reach Homer this (Tuesday) evening and the funeral will be held Wednesday, though full details of the services are not completed at this writing.

Leo leaves a father and three sisters, Martha, Enid, who is a senior in Homer High school, and Hortense, who is about 11 years old, having lost his mother two years ago.

Stucco for Renovating House.

Many men will "spruce up the old place" when they will not tear down and rebuild. Sometimes it is sentiment, sometimes economy. Renovation can do a lot more than improve the looks of the house. Remodeling and overhauling with stucco make the walls fire-resistant—lowering insurance premiums and increasing safety. It makes the home easier to heat in winter, cooler in summer, and often lowers the cost of repainting or repainting.

Injuries and Insults.

Injuries may be atoned for and forgiven; but insults admit of no compensation. They degrade the mind in its own esteem and force it to recover its level by revenge.—Junius.

Academy Column

STICK!

From the numerous remarks that have been heard on the campus, the Academy Department fears the loss of a large number of its students as soon as this quarantine is lifted.

There isn't any use locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. Neither is there any use in leaving school after the trouble has passed. If any carriers of the germ are found, they will be taken care of and will be separated from the others as goats from sheep. Then those who do not happen to be so unlucky will be just as immune here if not much more so than at their own home.

The second half of the year has just started. Many of our students, especially those who will be called into services for Uncle Sam, would regret the loss of four months of much needed education. Be like the postage stamp; stick to the end, then, if there is any cause for alarm, there will be time enough to leave before another quarantine is made.

COURTESY

Courtesy is a rare jewel, which enriches its possessor far beyond the power of many to realize. The very act of doing a refined deed, of showing kindness and deference, makes one stronger and nobler. There is a sharp contrast to be drawn between courtesy and homage. Of course we are polite and courteous in our dealings with our superiors, and perhaps with our equals; but do we show that spirit of gentleness and respect, which should, to a reasonable extent, accompany the relations between us and our inferiors? Laying aside diplomatic and enforced courtesy, we come to that highest and most magnanimous form of it, which truly shows our character, and the mold of our innermost thoughts. That is the courtesy which springs spontaneously from the human heart.

CONDUCTOR WEDS A JACKIE



Because of the scarcity of male labor, women are being employed as conductors on surface lines in New York and elsewhere. And now girls are quitting their jobs to get married. The photograph shows Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lawver. Mr. Lawver was a chief gunner's mate and Mrs. Lawver is the first of the women conductors to fall victim to Cupid's darts. The war is really responsible for it all. Lawver met his bride two years ago when she was Miss Nora Thuman. They had not seen each other until recently when Gunner's Mate Lawver boarded a Broadway car. Miss Hannan was the conductor, and one more war romance was added to the list.

COL. ALIPIO GAMA



Col. Alipio Gama is the head of the Brazilian war commission which has come to the United States to confer with us on the best method of employing the armed forces of Brazil in the war against the Germans.

Worthy of Thought.

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled superfluity.

Normal Column

NORMAL INFLUENCE

It is the aim of Berea College that her students shall have spiritual opportunities and spiritual training as well as training of the mind and body. A message comes from a former student to his former class mates at this very significant time when the Gospel meetings should have been at hand. It is printed herewith:

Tonight, I am writing you foreign to what I have intended; but it is about a matter which concerns our Normal Department, its teachers and students!

It will not be my happy privilege to attend the meetings, nor will I be permitted to walk and talk with my friends and classmates of the dear old Normal Department. So, in a general way, I address these lines to the Normal Department.

Doctor Williams is a speaker of force and truth. His views of Christianity stand out prominently with the foremost Christian teachers of today! He impresses one with the great necessity of a higher type of godliness! I have the pleasure of listening to him four or five times each week. I realize that the things for which he stands represent all that is great and good in this life and the life to come! The world today is calling for men and women who are true and sincere to themselves, to their fellowmen, and to their God! It will only be those men and women who have definite and well organized aims who can make this world better by having lived in it! And to do these things they must answer these three fundamental questions, "What can I be?" "What can I do?" "Where is my place in life?" The men and women of the Normal Department and the men and women of the Vocational Department of Berea College, by the help of their teachers, can best answer these questions! And then you, Dean McAllister, I appeal to the members of the Normal Department to heed the call of Christianity, this time as never before and to put their faith in God, for without Him life can hold no promises of good!

The great inspiration of Christian love, instilled into the hearts and minds of the young men and women that go out from Berea College year after year, is a revelation to Satan and his followers. Yet it is sad to note that many they are who pass thru that wonderful institution and neglect this great Salvation! And sadder still, it is to come in contact with people who have no high ideals; who, in their childhood, failed to grasp the real issues that go to make for one a higher plane of civilization! Today we have in the National Army of the United States, as well as, in other walks of life, men and women who do not know their true relation to each other, and to themselves. But the time is coming when we must and will understand our earthly and our heavenly mission!

I hope, Dean McAllister, that you won't think I am trying to advise you as to the Christian welfare of the Normal Department. No! I am not! I can't write to each one individually, so I want you to tell them that my Christian faith gained at Berea College has enabled me to withstand many temptations and pitfalls which Satan so ingeniously prepares for the unwary. Hell itself yearned for my soul! Hope has flown! The very darkness of defeat has shrouded my existence, the sunshine of my soul became blotted; then I thought of Christ when He hung on the cross and died that I might have eternal life! And now the joy of living for my country and my God is far, far greater than before! To you, Dean McAllister, I owe much of this happiness! Your words, "Be square with yourself," shall always be my highest aim! The influence of Berea College is a great factor in my Christian life. But after all, it is to my dear precious mother, who watched and prayed and held out to me the great truths of this life and the life to come, that I have to be thankful. But here, I am digressing from my subject. And too, I must close and write this statement. I sincerely hope and pray that the members of the Normal Department will be square with themselves in this coming Revival! Oh, we must have more men and women who are square with themselves! And why not the boys and girls of the dear old Normal Department?

Sincerely,

Raleigh V. Trooper, 4th Co. 1st Tr. Bn., 159th Depot Brigade, Camp Taylor, Ky.

Sugar Acreage.

The world's sugar supply is derived annually from over 12,000,000 acres, this acreage being divided between cane and beets.

Vocational Column

WHAT RELIGION CAN DO FOR A FELLOW

During our 1917 College revival the most difficult person to reach in our Department was a young man of about twenty-one, one of the keenest students in his classes and a leader among the fellows. He was generally considered to be atheistic in his beliefs; and he took no trouble to disguise that notion. Everything seemed to substantiate it. He repelled all advances, held many back by his example, for he was influential, and even crossed the auditorium while the invitation was being given and by the restraining hand as well as the disheartening word and scornful smile, kept still others from making the start in the Christian life.

He attended voluntary Bible class for the avowed purpose of trying to shake the faith of believers. He once told us that he used to get on a "spreed" for weeks, during which time he would go around through the mountains with a Bible under his arm, a bottle of moonshine in one pocket and a forty-four in the other. Each Sunday, sometimes oftener, he would "tank up," find a crowd or make one and then preach to them. He was so drunk he never remembered afterward just what he said. But he did remember that he tried to discredit religion while playing the role of a preacher.

And during the two or three years previous to his coming to Berea he had carried a gun constantly with the intention of killing a man who had incurred his enmity.

All this he told us after his conversion.

It took place several days after the close of the revival.

He had been in our room that evening working on a debate since eight o'clock. About ten the lights were extinguished and we lighted a lamp. We had more than once told him that we wished that he might become a Christian; this interest of ours and of others, he had repelled. Then imagine our surprise when he suddenly asked us this question, "What do you think of religion?"

We tried to tell him in a few words what we thought it meant to be a Christian; that it was the only truly happy life, that it cost but that it was worth a hundred fold all the sacrifice, of what it meant to the believer here and hereafter.

"I don't mean just that he replied."

We saw that he was interested. That we should make a more personal appeal. We tried as best we could to tell him what it would mean in his own life; to show him himself, then a picture of what he might be, to show him Christ and a gleam of the joys of the Christ-life. He listened intently. We inwardly prayed for guidance to help him, with Christ's help, to come to the place where he could make full surrender to Him.

Presently he arose and walked to the door. He paused silently for a moment, then turned around.

"For twenty years, all my life, I have served the devil with my whole soul, strength and body," he said. "I've surely tasted the wages of sin. Tonight I'll begin all over again. I'll be a new man. I'll try the other side of life now. I'll put Him to the test."

We asked him to kneel with us in prayer. We knelt together by our bedside. After leading in prayer we asked him to pray. "I don't know how," he answered. "I never did." We tried to repeat to him a short prayer of full confession, full of surrender of all and full acceptance of Christ.

He repeated it,—then again. His voice faltered; then the stoic rebellious heart melted and cried out for mercy and pardon,—begged for forgiveness in the first real prayer he had ever uttered. He arose from his knees, his face radiant. His first thought was of his mother. "Her dying words were those of petition for me," he said. "Wouldn't she be happy to know this?"

We told him we thought she did know it; that we believed God would "withhold no good thing" from those whom He has taken unto Himself. That if the angels rejoiced over the return of one wanderer, surely our loved ones were in that joyful host.

After talking to him about how he could help others, what he could do to show others of the new decision he had made, where he could make it count for the most, and what to do to strengthen his own life and purposes, he said, "Yes, I shall try earnestly to do all that. I mean business. I am going to put Him to the test."

Next morning before the rising bell he came to our room. "Isn't it wonderful what it will do for a man?" he exclaimed. "Why last night when I went to my room, I

Foundation Column

FARMERS' NIGHT SCHOOL

Conducted by County Agent Spence and C. B. Anderson, Principal of Scaffold Cane Rural School

By Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird

How far from your fireside would you remove your shins during such wintry nights as we have been having? How far from home would you go to attend a night school or listen to the discussion of a subject when there was a deep snow covering your path and the thermometer was seeking a registration point below zero? Yes it was my privilege to attend the Farmers' Night School in a Community in which people are interested in each other.

In a community where they have a seven room one teacher school; a teacher born, bred, and buttered in the County, who is a College graduate and has had the training of a splendid Normal course and who understands the needs of country people; One who secures the valuable assistance of and works with the County Agent in arranging for Farmers' Night Schools. You see a Leader is one who makes people want what they need and then helps them to get it. In such a community people will come to such a school on such nights to learn about and discuss with each other such questions, as would be arranged and planned for them by such a Teacher and such a County Agent. And on these nights the assembly room of this One Teacher seven room school was crowded by folks who wanted to learn about the things that were to be discussed, about the very questions confronting them in their Community. They wanted to learn some new things and folks who want to learn have taken a big step in successful community unification. They didn't hear a lecture. They had heart to heart discussions. They showed their interest in the subjects by asking numerous questions and sharing freely of their experience. This is one way to show you that my impressions of the Farmers' Night School held at the Scaffold Cane School were most favorable. In fact I was indeed surprised to find so much interest and enthusiasm as was evidenced on the two nights I was privileged to attend.

J. SEYMOUR LLOYD



New portrait of J. Seymour Lloyd, who has been made director general of recruiting in England. He is well versed in military affairs, and under his supervision recruiting already has increased largely.

knelt for prayer; as I arose I struck my head a stunning blow against the iron bar of the upper berth. Twenty-four hours ago I would have sworn a "blue streak." But I just robbed my head, whistled a tune and rolled into bed."

"This morning as I came out into the corridor I heard a big fellow tensing a smaller fellow about being a new convert. Ordinarily, before last night, I would have "joined the sport." But I took the little fellow's part. "Of all fellows in the hall you're the pretty one to be taking sides with the kid," he exclaimed. "You must've got religion too." I have, I answered, and a good case of it, too."

"And," said he, "if a fellow had told me religion could — in those short moments, moments of surrender, — make so great a change in a man's habits, his interests, and his very nature, I would have called him a bluff. But thank God it does, for I've put it to the test. It stands every test."

OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

Frightfulness Taught by German Leaders Belongs to Age of Barbarism.

SOLEMN PLEDGE MERE WORDS

Kaiser's Statesmen Had No Intention of Keeping Faith With Their Agreement on International Law—Horror Told by Diaries.

In giving to the American people the knowledge of German inhumanity in Belgium, says a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The "Rules for Field Service" of the German army advises each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service.

In the wars waged in ancient times it was taken for granted that conquered peoples might be either killed, tortured, or held as slaves; that their property would be taken and that their lands would be devastated. "Vae victis!"—woe to the conquered! For two centuries or more there has been a steady advance in introducing ideas of humanity and especially in confining the evils of warfare to the combatants. The ideal seemed to have become so thoroughly established as a part of international law that the powers at The Hague thought it sufficient merely to state the general principles in Article XLVI of the regulations: "Family honor and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated." Germany, in common with the other powers, solemnly pledged her faith to keep this article, but her military leaders had no intention of doing so. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the hydrons and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting.

"August 6th crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable."

"August 23rd, Sunday (between Hirnal and Dinant, village of Disange). At 11 o'clock the order comes to advance after the artillery has thoroughly prepared the ground ahead. The Pioneers and Infantry Regiment 173 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 220 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Mass begins near Dinant. . . . All villages, chateaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance."

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Hassemmer of the Eighth army corps.)

"In the night of August 15-16 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the Twelfth and the Seventeenth). The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the Germans set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Scheufele of the Third Bavarian regiment and landwehr infantry.)

"At ten o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the One hundred and Seventy-eighth marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrible spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were also shot, so that we counted over 200. Women and children, lump in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses, for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no eatables. Captain Humana was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philipp of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, Twelfth army corps.)

Writing from Belgium in 1916 Irvin S. Cobb said:

"Briefly what I saw was this: I saw

wide areas of Belgium and France to which not a penny's worth of wanton destruction had been permitted to occur, in which the ripe, peara hung untouched upon the garden walls; and I saw other wide areas where scarcely one stone had been left to stand upon another; where the fields were ravaged; where the male villagers had been shot in squads; where the miserable survivors had been left to den in holes, like wild beasts."

Even Soldiers Horrified. Some German soldiers, we are glad to see, showed their horror at the foul deeds committed in Belgium.

"The inhabitants have fled in the village. It was horrible. There was blood on all the benches, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, 60 in all, were all once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clung each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church were shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw four little boys carrying a cradle, with a baby five or six months old in it, on two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children; one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lance Corporal Paul Spielman of the Krantz, first brigade of infantry of the Guard.)

"In the night the inhabitants of Lige became anxious. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry."

"On the 23rd of August everything quiet. The inhabitants have so far given in. Seventy students were shot, 200 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Lige."

"August 24. At noon with 36 men on sentry duty. Sentry duty is a lot, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from bathing, is eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium." (From the diary of Joh. van der Schoot, reservist of the Tenth company. Thirtieth reserve infantry regiment, Seventh reserve army corps.)

"Behaved Like Vandals."

"August 17. In the afternoon I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the king's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the hydrons and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

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WAR DEMANDS TRAINING OF MORE NURSE

Thousands of Young Women Are Needed to Fill Ranks of Nurses in Red Cross Service

Thousands of patriotic young women throughout the country are looking for ways in which they can serve the government at the present time.

The Bureau of Nursing of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland, points out that there is no form of service open to women more greatly needed than that rendered by the nurses of the country.

The Red Cross Nursing Service—for which most registered nurses are eligible—constitutes the reserve for the army and the navy nurse corps. It is calling for many hundreds of highly qualified nurses for service abroad in our own hospitals and those of our allies. It is also calling many hundreds for service in the base hospitals in our cantonments.

"We have," says Miss Roberts, "nurses enough to meet our present need, but in order to maintain our health standards at home during and after the war and to continue to care for our armies many more must be trained."

"The need for skilled nurses during the next few years will be the greatest the world has ever known and the number of students in the spring classes now being enrolled in the schools for nurses throughout the country should be limited only by the teaching facilities of the schools and by the clinical facilities of the hospitals with which they are connected."

The committee on nursing of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense has encouraged those hospitals possessing sufficient clinical material to increase their facilities for the thorough training of nurses and in many instances this has been done.

Following are some of the advantages in nursing education and some points a young woman should consider in selecting a training school:

1. Nursing education not only prepares for a large variety of professional fields, but is an excellent preparation for home and family life and for public service in many ways.
2. Almost upon enrollment the student begins her service to the community in helping to care for the sick as a part of her instruction and training.
3. Life in most schools is healthy, wholesome, simple and regular. It is full of vivid human interest, the student sharing in deepest realities of life.

4. The graduate of a good school steps at once into regular professional life and work with an assured livelihood. No weary struggle to get a foothold—to show what she can do. The hospital has carried her over that stage. Her work is ready and waiting for her if she successfully completes her training.
5. The student is at no expense for tuition, board, lodging, laundry, uniform, etc., in the great majority of schools. Only a few schools charge a tuition fee, for preparatory course. The student is also cared for in illness.

6. Salaries compare favorably with salaries of other trained women. In some fields they are higher than the average. Especially is this true of teaching and administrative work either in institutions or in Public Health Nursing. Opportunities for advancement are many and steadily increasing.

Choice of Training School.

- (a) Be careful in choosing a training school. Be sure that its diploma will enable you to register in your state.
- (b) That its educational standards are good.
- (c) That it offers thorough training in medical, surgical, children's and maternity nursing.
- (d) That the housing and living conditions are such as to ensure the health and well-being of students.
- (e) That the working conditions are modern and the hours reasonable.
- (f) That the general standing of the school and its graduates is good. Where any doubt exists on this point further advice should be sought, through officials of the State Nurses' Association or the State Board of Examiners.

Addresses and further information can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Nursing, Lake Division, American Red Cross, Garfield building, Cleveland.

The American Red Cross has provided \$122,000 worth of supplies for the relief of sufferers in Guatemala. A party of experienced Red Cross relief workers has also been sent to Guatemala.

The American Red Cross in France does not admit to its staff any American of draft age unless they present the proper credentials from the United States military or naval authorities, giving the reasons why they are not qualified for military or naval service.

At present there are 2,352,079 Red Cross members in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

UGHT TO BE GOOD



First Musician—So he's an organist, eh? Is he good?

Second Musician—He ought to be—he plays in church twice every Sunday.

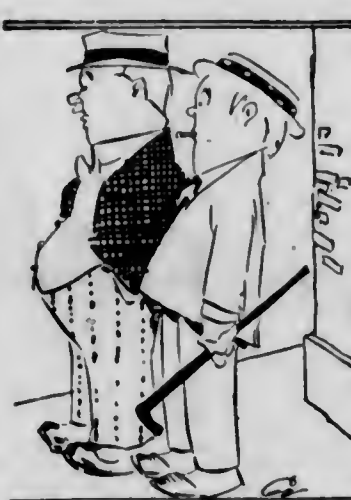
IN THE MUSEUM



Manager—What are you sending up to the automobile garage for?

Assistant—For a tire-repairer. Somebody punctured "The Fat Boy's" rubber stomach.

VICE VERSA



"When the doctor began to practice on me he said I was all in."

"How were you when he finished?"

"All out."

CHEAP



The Fish—What are you looking so disgruntled about?

The Crab—It's enough to make a crab crabbed. I hear we're only a nickel a copy on most of the lunch counters.

TOUGH



"Both dry and night I'm on the go."

The tired chauffeur protested.

"I never get a rest, although I often get arrested."

A Widow's Birdshot

By C. B. Lewis

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

One summer's afternoon a woman sat at a country crossroads. She had been there about fifteen minutes. Had she been a man there is no telling what she would have said, but being a woman, and a widow at that, she had to be content with saying:

"Drat such a neighborhood to goshen!"

Half a mile away on the lowland was a farmer's wife chasing a goose, while on the left hand, looking over the roadside fence with one eye half closed, was an old lame horse. The farmer's wife and the goose were too far away. But the widow was shaking her face at the horse and getting ready to tell him what she thought of a crossroads without a guidepost when a man driving a horse and buggy appeared half a mile down the Hillsdale road.

It was Hezelkak, widower, and he was in no hurry to get married again. Neither was his aged equine in a hurry. To prove that he wasn't, he stopped every two or three minutes to see if he could reach a horsefly. These sudden stoppings threatened to send the driver over the dashboard, but they did not break the tune he was whistling.

Nearer and nearer the crossroads came Hezelkak with his ancient rig as the widow watched him, and while he was twenty rods away, she muttered:

"He looks like a half fool, but maybe he knows enough to answer a plain question."

"Whion!" exclaimed Hezelkak, as he came opposite. "Are you waiting here for anybody?"

"I should think I was!" snapped the widow. "I have been waiting about two hours for some one to come along and tell me in the name of old Aunt Hanner why there isn't a guidepost at these crossroads."

"Madam, my name is Hezelkak Williams," said the man as he approached her horse and brought his hand down upon his neck with a vigorous swat and killed a horsefly.

"And mine is Sarah Blackwell, but what has that got to do with it?"

"Well, madam, I am a widower, you see."

"And I am a widow, but that isn't answering my question as to why there isn't a guidepost here to direct strangers. It seems to be the most shiftless county in the state."

"The county is all right," he smiled. "I have been living here more than twenty years, and I vow I have nailed a new guidepost up here every year."

"But what has become of them?" was her irritable demand. "Are you going to tell me that this horse looking over the fence has eaten them up as fast as planted?"

"No, ma'am, I ain't. They are pulled up by the roots whenever a young man around here gets blarions and goes buggy riding with his girl. If there was a guidepost here, which we both can see there ain't, what town would you look for?"

"Why, Berea, of course."

"Oh, Lord, woman, Berea has been in front of your nose and only three miles away all the time you have been sitting here. So you are going to Berea, eh? I have lived there myself since it was a town of four hundred people, and if you follow me you won't lose your way. I heard the other day that a woman from Rye field was thinking of buying the Clifton place. It don't happen by any chance that you are the woman?"

"Yes, it happens by a good many chances that I am. I have bought the place and am now on my way over for it."

"Shoo! That's right next door to me, and I am glad of it."

It is needless to say that in due time both safely arrived in Berea, and while the widow went about closing the transaction, and making ready to move over from Rye field the following week, Hezelkak turned his old horse into the pasture and went in to supper to astonish his housekeeper by saying:

"Well, Betsy, I have seen my second wife this afternoon."

"Was that the woman driving the buggy behind yours as you came along?"

"That's the one. How did you like her looks?"

"I don't know whether she will ever be your second wife or not. I don't think it will be for you to have all the say about it."

When the widow arrived next week with her household effects, she found Hezelkak had done something for her which he had never done for himself. He had moved the grass in the front yard, cut down all the weeds and burdocks and thereby made a great improvement around the place. He was also on hand when the goods arrived to help unload and carry them in.

When the widow arrived she was very much pleased, and said:

"Why, Mr. Williams, you certainly must be a good man."

"But you see, you are a widder, Mrs. Blackwell, and widders have a hard time of it."

It was after three or four weeks during which time Hezelkak had continued to play the part of a good Samaritan, that he sat down on the rail fence at the back of his garden and had a muse with himself:

"Darn fine woman; darn fine!" he began.

"Up with the lark in the morning, and working like a beaver all day. Makes the best hot biscuits and custard pie of any woman in Stone county."

The widower pulled a silver from the rail and chewed at it for a while and then continued:

"Hezelkak, you want a wife. You are a slow old poke and you want some one to hustle you up. You haven't made a dollar in five years and you won't in the next five unless somebody gets you out of bed before the dew is off the grass."

"I can't say that I am no naddy in love with the Widow Blackwell as to want to jump over a precipice for her sake, providing there was a precipice within fifty miles of here, nor to drown myself in a lake, providing there was anything bigger than a duck-pond within a day's walk of Berea."

"I like and admire her mighty daag well, however, and if I can get her feeling the same way toward me love will come, and so will matrimony. Hezelkak, you have got to do a little conspiring."

Hezelkak kept up this thinking for a long week and then finally got a plot. He went over to the widow one morning and asked: "Widow Blackwell, did you hear any strange noises around last night?"

"No, I don't think I did," was the reply.

"Some one was sure sneaking around our place last night," he continued. "I have found my spade and hoe gone this morning. Have you missed any of your tools?"

"Why, no. But let me see? Yes, the ax and the long-handled shovel are gone. There surely must have been a thief around here last night."

"I not only heard him, but I saw him," said Hezelkak in very solemn tones. "From the back door I saw him jump the garden fence, but I didn't yell at him for fear of arousing you."

"My stars! How dare a thief come around here?"

"Widow, there are more thieves around Berea than any other town in the state—and far worse than thieves."

"What do you mean?" she gasped.

"I mean robbers—burglars! I might as well tell you the honest truth. It is dangerous for a widow to live alone in this town. I should have told you so the day we first met, but you had bought the place and it was no use to say anything to skeer you. And so I figured that I could take care of us both. I have been doing that right along, but last night they got the better of me."

"Mr. Williams," said the widow in anxious tones, "do you mean to tell me that I am in danger of robbers and burglars?"

"Not with me around," he replied, "unless I sleep sounder than you do. I shall be up and down a dozen times through the night, and the next fellow that appears will find me and my gun handy. If you have reason to believe that some unwhom villain is prowling around don't take the chances of going to a door or a window. You can be sure that Hezelkak Williams is on deck looking out for the unprotected."

The Widow Blackwell bought fifty chickens and half of them were stolen within a month. She bought a pig, and but for its own sharp squeals it would have been lifted from the pen and carried off. On several nights after midnight her cow was milked dry by the marauder. Some one stole her wash tub and boiler and even carried off the family mop from the woodshed.

There was a secret which the widow had not confided to Hezelkak, and that was that she also was the owner of a shotgun left her by her late lamented. When the thefts continued and Hezelkak failed to bring down any game, she loaded that gun with fine birdshot and for three nights running she sat by her bedroom window with the deadly weapon across her knees. On the third night she saw a man moving about her grounds, and without giving any warning she aimed in his direction and pulled the trigger.

The report of the gun was quelled by yells, which she recognized as the private property of Hezelkak Williams. Two minutes later she was kneeling beside him. He was not dead but his plot was. He had conspired with himself to make her believe that a husband was badly needed around her house for her protection. He owned up to it like a man, and after taking the matter under consideration for a few months, or until the last of the bird shot had worked its way out of his anatomy, he said to him one evening:

"Well, Hezelkak, I was not plotting to get a husband, but I am not that mean to fill a man with birdshot and then refuse to marry him."

Ridiculous.

Luella saw the circus for the first time and sat through the performance as primly as if at church.

"What was the mutter?" her uncle asked the little lady later.

"Why, the clowns," she explained. "I could hardly keep from laughing at them."—Everybody's.

Between Girls.

Connie—I shall not marry a man unless he is my exact opposite.

Cissie—You will never find so perfect a being as that.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Jackson, and Mrs. J. H. Jackson motored to Lexington Monday to visit Justice Jackson and Smith Gentry who are attending Business College. Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Jackson will leave there for their home in Moreland, Mich.

Mrs. Pat Kearns of Winchester is visiting her mother, Mrs. Duncan, who is in a serious condition. There is little hope for recovery.

The many friends of Mrs. Orris Moore will be glad to know she is able to return to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Jackson were guests of honor to dinner Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan.

House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker.

H. C. Wolf of Winchester was in Berea at the first of the week to attend the funeral of W. A. Todd.

Mrs. John Van Winkle has recently returned from a visit with her son and daughter in Cincinnati.

Miss Ella Harrison, who underwent a serious operation at the Robinson Hospital at the first of last week, was unable to recover, and died Thursday evening.

S. L. Isaacs and family left at the first of the week for their new home at Aberdeen, Miss.

M. L. Isaacs, one of Berea's boys at Camp Taylor, has recently been promoted from the office of First Lieutenant to that of Captain.

Mrs. Mary Duncan is very ill at her home in the West end of town.

Smith Gentry, son of Mrs. David Jackson, has entered Smith's Business College at Lexington.

Miss Mary Tatum is ill at her home on Walnut Meadow pike.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore have moved from their country home to their beautiful new home on Estill street.

Oscar Hayes, Clare Gantfield, and Bert Coddington left last Wednesday for a fishing trip at St. Petersburg, Orlando, and Tampa, Fla.

Miss Florence Tatum went to Richmond last Tuesday to visit Mrs. Bob Terrill.

Scott McGuire and John Welch returned to their home Friday night from a business trip to Chicago.

L. Munry and family have moved from Boone street to Parkway.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, and Mrs. Orris Moore and Mr. and Mrs. David Jackson motored to Speedwell Friday to visit Mrs. Nannie Black Johnson.

The Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church met Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hudspeth.

Miss "Red" Scrivner is very ill this week at her home on Center street.

Wanted a good man to work on the farm in Nebraska. Wages \$10 per month, house, garden and cow furnished and chicken feed. Address W. T. Muney, Foreman, R. 1, Filley, Neb.

Mrs. Horace Caldwell, of Taylor Springs, New Mexico, was a caller at The Citizen office today when she renewed their subscription. She and her husband were former students of Berea College and think they cannot do without the home news. They are both teaching and are delighted in their work.

Miss Gertrude Smith, after a week's illness with tonsillitis, is again able to assume her duties in the schoolroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Van Hook became the happy parents of a ten pound son, January 31st. He will be known as Cloyd Dismore.

Mrs. Todd and daughters wish to thank their neighbors and friends for their many kindnesses, shown them in their hour of bereavement.

The residents on Jackson street are beginning to enjoy the new electric lights installed on that street this week.

Dr. B. H. Roberts has been suffering the past week with a case of rheumatism in his limbs; attending him almost help-

MILK COW FOR SALE

M. L. Splink, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE

The service of the College Bull will be discontinued to outside parties till April 15. Simon Muncey. ad-33.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all persons holding claims against the estate of the late S. G. Hanson and of Mrs. Kate J. Hanson, must file same properly verified and proven with my Attorney, Stephen D. Parrish, at his office in Richmond, Ky., or with me on or prior to the 25th day of February, 1918.

W. N. Hanson

Executor of S. G. Hanson and Administrator of Mrs. Kate J. Hanson. Ad. 34

SALE FOR BEREA GRADED SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one, for me, will on Monday, March 4, 1918, being county court day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in front of the court house in Richmond, Ky., sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School of Berea, Ky., for 1917:

L. A. Watkins, Collector.

E. E. Brockman estate, 1 lot.....	\$17.11
Vernie Collins, 1 lot.....	5.69
M. G. Crooks, 1 lot.....	4.86
J. R. Click, 1 lot.....	4.36
F. L. Droughlon, 1 lot.....	5.25
Durham & Alcorn, 1 lot.....	2.03
Mary French, 1 lot.....	1.69
Fertin & Knuckles, 1 lot.....	1.69
Mrs. Lena Holcombe, 1 lot.....	3.75
Polly Howard, 1 lot.....	3.75
W. S. Johnson, 1 lot.....	7.56
Cathern B. Jones, 1 lot.....	3.43
Mrs. John Kilburn, 1 lot.....	4.43
R. M. Moore, 1 lot.....	3.75
D. A. Preston, 1 lot.....	3.45
J. B. Pitts, 1 lot.....	8.26
Davo Pullins, 1 lot.....	8.57
T. V. Ritter, 1 lot.....	3.44
W. G. Robinson, 1 lot.....	3.12
Mrs. E. M. Spence, 1 lot.....	5.14
W. J. Simpson, 1 lot.....	5.55
Carry Wallace, 1 lot.....	4.14
J. L. Williams, 1 lot.....	6.88

"VICTORY" BREAD MUST CONTAIN NOT MORE THAN 80% WHEAT FLOUR

Any baker will be permitted to advertise his product as "victory" bread if it contains not more than 80% wheat flour. No stipulation is made as to what ingredients shall compose the other 20%, so long as they are selected from the list recommended by the Food Administration, which includes corn flour and corn meal, barley flour, oat meal, rice and rice flour, potato flour, etc.

Until March 3 rye flour may be used in making victory bread. After that date it will be placed on the same basis as wheat, as rye flour is now being shipped to the allies.

Bread made of graham or whole-wheat flour may be termed victory bread.

DEATH OF MISS ELLA HARRISON

Miss Ella Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Harrison, passed out of this life February 7, 1918. Until the last few months she seemed to be in excellent health. However, disease had fastened itself upon her and she made a brave fight, aided by the best medical attendance. Surviving the deceased are the father and mother, two sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services were conducted on Friday afternoon at the M. E. Church by the Rev. Howard Hudson of Berea College and the pastor of the church, the Rev. O. C. Haas.

2,000 MEN EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING HORSES WANTED FOR VETERINARY CORPS

For work in the enlisted Veterinary Corps, 2,000 men not subject to call under the selective-service law are wanted. They will be assigned to duty in veterinary hospitals and for other purposes in the corps. Service over-seas can be expected shortly.

There is particular demand for veterinary and agricultural students, farmers, stablemen, and others accustomed to handling horses. A few men of the following occupations will also be accepted: horseshoers, saddlers, pharmacists, cooks, typists and stenographers.

Pay for enlisted men and non-commissioned officers range from \$30 to \$56 a month, food, clothing and quarters. Applications for enlistment may be made at any army recruiting office.

W. A. TODD SUCCEUMS TO PNEUMONIA ATTACK

W. A. Todd passed away suddenly at the Robinson Hospital Sunday afternoon when hopes for his speedy recovery were at their height. He was ill less than two weeks and was doing so nicely when the unexpected took place.

Mr. Todd was one of Berea's most prominent citizens. He was always found on the right side of municipal questions and in his church he was a leader of no mean ability, a giver, as one interested in the soul welfare of his brethren, as a missionary spirit in his church, he had no equal. He was practically in the prime of his life, with many unfinished deeds of goodness left for others to take up for the Master.

He has made his home here for many years and was widely known and esteemed. The last few years he had his financial interests in Mississippi, going back and forth frequently. He was never found absent from the Tate's Creek Baptist Association meetings on account of the distance of his work.

He leaves a wife and two daughters, Misses May and Ruth, an aged mother and a large connection of relatives and friends.

The funeral services were held in the Baptist Church Tuesday morning, conducted by the Rev. E. B. English, his pastor, assisted by the Rev. C. S. Ellis of Paint Lick. Interment took place in the Richmond cemetery. The sermon given by Brother English was exceedingly appropriate for the occasion and the life that was lived by Mr. Todd.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of their many friends here and elsewhere.

MAGISTRATE ISAACS' COURT

Wednesday morning there appeared before Magistrate Isaacs, Chris Farris and Sam Shearer, both colored, charged with aiding others in procuring whiskey from the Silver Creek distillery. This is a practice that has been going on for twenty years, so testified those who were arraigned before the court yesterday. Magistrate Isaacs has promised the magistrates the full extent of the law. The trick that has been played has always been that lawful, or at least those mixed into the game tried to make themselves as well as officers believe it so, was for one party to take out a full barrel, having previously been subscribed to and paid by others, then divided among the different ones and disposed of in more ways than one.

These men were fined fifty dollars and costs and ten days in jail. The time is hoped soon to come when, in our Commonwealth, this kind of trial will be unknown. It is satisfying that this Magisterial District has made more convictions in the last two years along this line, than any other in the county. The reason for this is the class of officers and better people standing back of them. Let's clean up once for all time.

RED CROSS NEWS

Altho handicapped by bad weather and sickness among its workers, the Berea Chapter has sent out boxes every month, and we wish to remind every one that the garments and bandages we are making all go to make some soldier comfortable.

During December and January, 845 bandages, 1 case of gauze compresses, 51 sweaters, 72 pairs of socks, 44 pairs of wristlets, and 37 scarfs were sent to headquarters.

We cannot speak too highly of the knitters and workers who have given up their time to this good cause.

The workroom at Mrs. Emberg's is a very pleasant place in which to sew and we feel very grateful to her for giving us so comfortable a room. It is open every day from 1 to 4, after the quarantine is lifted. Let every one who has an hour to spare, spend it there.

Sewing machines are needed very much, and if anyone has a good machine that is not in use for a time please loan it to the Chapter for a few months and help to increase our supply of garments.

There has been an appeal for 500 more gauze compresses, to be made before the 1st of March. This calls for a special room which we hope to get, and when our material comes, a call will be made to every woman in Berea and country around to come and help us. Notice of time and place will be given soon.

WANT A LITTLE FARM NEAR BEREA?

I have five, containing from 30 to 60 acres; some improved with nice cottage houses. Prices from \$30 to \$100 per acre. Easy terms to the right man.

J. W. HERNDON,

Ad-37. Berea, Ky.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Mrs. Chas. F. Olmsted made quite a contribution in the way of busy work and pictures. Many thanks. Miss Childs has just made her round again of the grades with her delightful and helpful stories.

Our teachers feel amply paid for the confusion and temporary disorder around heat registers in corridors and halls during the bad weather when they remember that there has been no serious sickness among our school children this winter.

Some who were frightened away from school on account of smallpox and meningitis are beginning to return.

Our new blackboard slating is hailed with delight by our teachers and pupils. Thus far it seems a great success.

Plans are going forward for hedge to be planted on our grounds facing Boone street.

Mrs. Abney is supplying for Miss Dean again this week.

Keep an eye on February 22. Public exercises at the Auditorium. New School Flag formally presented by Mrs. LeVant Dodge, and Prof. LeVant Dodge will deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. Pupils of the school will have a part in the program. Mayor Gay will represent the city in accepting the new flag.

Public School children took the examination for meningitis altho no cases have ever developed among them or the towns people.

THE TWENTY CENT ROAD TAX LAW

By Joe S. Boggs, Division Engineer, State Department Public Roads

A careful survey of the road conditions in Kentucky reveals a sad lack of revenue for meeting the present prices of labor and material, needed for the proper construction and maintenance of modern roads, even in the rich counties that are efficient and economical with their road funds.

All county authorities are confronted with virtually the same road problems, most are building a few miles of good roads by neglecting the maintenance of many others "robbing Peter and paying Paul," while slowly but surely our roads as a system are deteriorating under the strain of modern traffic for the lack of revenue.

The 20% Road Tax provided by the last Legislature as an addition to the present road levy should be voted as a solution. It will virtually double the revenue, with no financial burden to anyone. It is far superior to Bond Issue, producing a steady additional income, that does not have to be repaid with interest.

It will cost the average tax payer but a few more dollars per year, assuring him better roads for the cheaper marketing of his crops, saving many times over the wear and tear on his vehicles, wagons and automobiles.

It will add dollars to the value of his real estate, where the additional tax costs him cents. It will be one of the best business propositions he has ever engaged in, and an act of patriotism in the service of his Nation he will never regret.

The man that is against the 20% Road Tax is against his own material interests, against the uplift and progress of his country, and is not the right kind of a citizen in these troublous times when his country is calling him to help supply and feed the armies and strengthen the arm of the boy in the trenches, fighting the battles of each and every one.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

Are you a skilled worker? Your Country needs you today, more than it needs soldiers.

Only ships, ships, and more ships can win the war.

Only you and you and more of you can give the Government the ships it must have.

The fate of our soldiers in Europe is in your hands; they must have supplies, and only you can send them supplies.

Enroll with the Shipyard Volunteers and help your Country over this crisis.

Standard wages, pleasant working conditions.

Go to the enrollment station and ask for information.

WOOD PULP USED IN CLOTH MANUFACTURE IN GERMANY

Wood pulp is being manufactured into cloth in Germany, according to advices received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The pulp is spun into a thread and then woven into a fabric, the warp of which is linen thread. It is said to be durable and to stand washing five or six times. It is utilized for clothing of all kinds, but especially for underwear.

Does Money Burn a Hole In Your Pocket?



YOUR money will pile up rapidly if, when you get a surplus of cash, you take it at once to the bank. If you carry a large sum of money on your person there always is a temptation to spend. How often is it said that "money burns a hole in his pocket?" It will not burn a hole in your pocket if you bank it. Don't procrastinate. Open an account with us today.

Berea National Bank

FARM AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE PRIVATELY

One farm of forty acres located at Conway, on the L. & N. R. R. seven miles from Berea. This farm is all level, well watered, with creek running through it; is under fence and in good state of cultivation. About ten acres in grass, ten acres sowed to wheat and rye, has small house and barn. This farm adjoins the L. & N. R. R. on the west and the county highway on the east, house within three hundred yards of the depot; this settlement has school, churches, and the best of neighbors.

One small farm of twelve acres at Berea, just outside of the City limits, almost within a stone's throw. One-fourth mile of the Graded School and the district in sight of Berea College, which is a ten minutes walk away.

This farm has two nice cottages on it, one a new four room house with metal roof, and one a nice live room cottage. Farm also has a good, big barn and necessary outbuildings, is all under a good fence and has a good well. An ideal poultry farm; splendid view of the town and surrounding country.

One business lot on corner of Chestnut and Boone street, adjoining the Graded School property, and in the center of the business district, the "best business lot to be had in Berea, at any price."

Two lots on Railroad street within a stone's throw of the new \$35,000 L. & N. depot just completed; lots all have concrete sidewalk running the entire length of them, are suitable for business or dwelling.

Will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. If interested call on or write D. H. Smith, Berea, Ky.

GIVE CHILDREN MILK

It is somewhat disconcerting to read the statements made by well-informed people that the price of milk is so high that children throughout the country are not receiving a sufficient supply. In the large cities, milk is selling for 12 to 15 cents a quart. This is very reasonable when the prices of other food-stuffs are considered, and we doubt whether there are very many families who cannot afford to pay this price for milk. The trouble is, most people do not know its food value, and therefore lead themselves to believe they cannot afford it at its present price.

Dr. Grace L. Meigs, Director of the Federal Bureau of Child Hygiene Division, has said: "Milk is the one food that all young children must have if they are to be strong and healthy. Whole milk is rich in the elements without which the child's growth ceases and his health is impaired; indeed there is no food which can supply as well the needs of the growing child. There is no substitute for milk in the diet of babies and young children. Yet the increase in its price is so startling that, as the reports the Bureau receives shows, many mothers are

economizing on milk." We wish we had some power to bring to mothers the importance and food value of milk, and to show them that they are purchasing many foods far more expensive and with less nutritive value, and yet they do not realize it.

We urge every dairy farmer to point out to his city friends the food value of milk and to state that it is one of the cheapest of animal foods on the market. Those in charge of the welfare of children would do well to make arrangements to provide an adequate supply of skim milk to families which feel they cannot afford to buy whole milk. We know that if a child has an abundance of wholesome skim milk, he will be better nourished than many are now with their present diet.

SAVE THE HENS

Every laying hen sold from the farms before the first of May means a loss of about 30 eggs to the food supply of the Nation. These eggs are valuable food, manufactured largely from insects, weeds, and grass garbage and waste. The eggs, therefore, are almost wholly a net gain in human food. Moreover, the hen is just as good meat after she has laid these eggs as before.

Save the hens is the message that the United States Department of Agriculture is sending broadcast through press notices and posters, and through its county agents, especially in the southern poultry-raising sections.

FARM FOR SALE

55 acres of limestone land, well fenced, watered by springs and ponds. Six room house, barn, cribs, and outbuildings. Ideal location two miles west of Berea. Easy terms if sold at once.

W. H. JAMES, Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store
FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.

M. WIDES

The General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap Iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings.

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 363 & 367 RICHMOND, KY.

FOWLS WANTED!

Chicken Day to Farmers

Will pay 2½¢ under Cincinnati top quotations on all fowls brought

On Monday Only of Each Week

J. S. GOTT

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

Berea College HONOR ROLL

Berea College is proud of the record of its soldier boys. They have answered the call of our Country with the spirit of men. We shall always follow up their career with the deepest interest. The names of some are probably not on this list. If any one knows of a Berea man in the Army whose name is not in this list send in the name and address to the President's Office, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Good fortune go with all.

Adams, Lieut. Tammison, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Adams, Lieut. Wiley, 149th Reg. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Aler, Antonio, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Alford, Green D., U. S. A. N. S., Pensacola, Fla.
Amburgy, Denver, Co. M., 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Bailey, Frank, Red Cross Military Hospital, Somewhere in France.
Bailey, Green, Radio Co., U. S. Navy, Cambridge, Mass.
Ballinger, William H., Battery F., 312 P. A., Camp Meade, Baltimore, Md.
Barton, Lieut. C. G., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Barton, Nathan B., 9th Provisional Co., 2nd M. M. Reg., Camp Hancock, Ga.
Bentfield, Corp. Bracknell A., Co. M., 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, S. C.
Bicknell, Corp. J. Paul, Hdq. Co., 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Billey, Cheerful, H. Co. Naval Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.
Birchfield, William, Co. F., 26th Eng. Div. Branch, N. J.
Bowling, Grover, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Branson, Jerry, Co. 81, Reg. 8, G. I. N. T. S., Great Lakes, Ill.
Bryer, Clarence, U. S. S. Florida, Postmaster, New York City.
Brook, John H., 2nd Tr. Reg. Line 34, Kelly Field, So. San Antonio, Texas.
Brown, Corbett, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Browning, Benjamin F., Somewhere in France.
Bryshear, Dishman, U. S. S. Bridge, Care Postmaster, New York City.
Calhoun, Quincy, Ft. Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Campbell, William, Chief Bugler, 149 Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Carpenter, Sgt. Hollins, Troop H, Mil. Police, Camp Funston, Kans.
Caudill, Sgt. James B., Co. D, 316th Engineers, Camp Lewis, Wash.
Cecil, Capt. J. J., Troop B, 13th Cav., Sanfordece, Texas.
Chapman, Floyd, M. G. Co., 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chapman, Henry Clay, 149 M. G. Co., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chastean, Ernest, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Chastean, Jesse, 159th U. S. Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Childs, Herman, N. Y. S. 1-8 Co., Newport, R. I.
Childs, "Manly," U. S. S. Nebraska, Care Postmaster, New York City.
Clark, Claude, Co. M, 321st Inf., Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Clark, Walter, 34 Inf. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Texas.
Collins, Charles, Med. Officer's Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Collins, Robert E., N. R. Sta., Co. 8, Norfolk, Va.
Collins, Samuel F., M. O. T. C., Post Ex., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Combs, Lieut. Sewell, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Cook, Tom, 108 Field Amb., British Exp. Forces, France.
Cornett, Joda, 1st Co. 143th M. P., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Cox, Sgt. Edward O., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Coyle, True F., 30th Inf. Band, Headquarters Co., Camp Green, N. C.
Crance, Loney, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Crain, L. G., 18th Co. 5th Tr. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Cress, Rottie, Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
Creech, Roy, 53rd Co., Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.

Curry, Everett, 5th Co. Del. C. A. C., A. E. F. France, via New York.
Daniels, Capt. Irving, Co. G, 509th Eng., Camp Treva, Texas.
Day, Kelley, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Dean, Lieut. William, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dagman, C. G., Amh. Co. 144, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Demmon, Willard, Fort Stewart, Texas.
Diamond, Aubrey F., Cadet, 27th U. S. Aero Squad, Camp Hicks, Texas.
Dixon, Chester, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Dizney, Wm., Bat. D., 10 F. A., Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas.
Dodson, C. P., U. S. Naval Training Station, 1st 9th Co., Newport, R. I.
Dooley, John F., Co. H, 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Douglas, Vee M., Ambulance Co. No. 2, Fort Logan, Houston, Texas.
Early, Clinton, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, John Paul, Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Edwards, Corp. Thomas, Jr., Co. M, 56th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.
Edwards, Robert, Officers' Training Camp, Leon Springs, Texas.
Engle, Stanley, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Fulks, Elliott L., Hdq. Co. 149th Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Ernberg, Otto, 149th Inf. Band, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fenwick, Leonard L., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Felton, Corp. Flavel L., Co. "A" 35 Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Fielder, Leonard, 3rd Co. 1st Bat. 159 D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Fielder, William, 3rd Co. 1st Bat. 159 D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Fleming, Elmo, 98 Aero S. Squad, A. E. F., Via, New York P. M.
Flint, Sgt. Sherman, Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.
Franklin, Harlan, 1st Co. C. A. C., Pigeon Point, Wilmington, Del.
Foster, Samuel, Ambulance Corps, 15 M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kans.
French, Marvin, (Navy), 1642, 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
French, Otis, U. S. Naval Training Station, Berkeley, Va.
French, Otis J., care Naval Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frost, Lieut. Cleveland, 541 F. A., Camp Funston, Kans.
Gabbard, Serg. E. Blaine, Ambulance Corps No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces.
Gabbard, John H., 336th Inf., C. E., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Gay, Colson, France, via New York.
Gibson, Hoy, Co. L, 10th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Godfrey, Chauncey, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Griffin, Lieut. Arleigh C., Fort Andrews, Mass.
Griffith, Fleming, Somewhere in France.
Gross, Frank, Co. M, 4th Inf., Gettysburg, Pa.
Gross, Orville, Recruit C. A. C., Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.
Hackett, H. W., 3rd Plat., 13 R. Co. S. 347, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Hall, Lieut. John, M. G. Co. 53, Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Haley, Corp. Earl D., Ord. Depot, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hatzak, George, U. S. Gen. Hosp. No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.
Hart, Lieut. Joseph, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Harrel, Gordon, 10th Inf. Med. Dpt., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Harrison, Creel, Co. 78, Main Barracks, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Hammond, Sergt. Benjamin, 333rd Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Hays, Herbert, Musician, 149th Inf. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hendree, George, Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Heckman, Walter W., Asst. Band Master, 149th Inf. Band, Hdq. Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Hill, Ernest B., Block II, 15, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Hilliard, D. Moss, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hilliard, Dudley, San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.
Hook, John T., Calison Co. 2, 112th Ammunition Train, 37th Div., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hoffman, Clarence, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hoffman, Frank, U. S. Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Hogg, Harvey, Co. D, 2nd Ky. Inf., Hattiesburg, Miss.
Howard, Richard, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, George, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Postmaster, New York City.
Howard, John, Forward, Birchfield, Ky.
Howell, Marcus, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Huyton, Charles, U. S. S. George Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hudspeth, Lieut. Ralph W., 333rd Reg. Supply Co., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Enlist in the Great Industrial Army and Assist Our Government

This is not only a commercial but a patriotic proposition as well. Our Government is making strong demands on us to furnish spokes for army use. In order to make good our contracts with the Government we call upon our farmer friends to do their best to get their spoke timber to our factory.

The Standard Wheel Company is in need to-day of one and one-half million' escort spokes, either oak or hickory, size 2 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in. x 29 in. long, and five millions of other kinds of spokes. Don't be afraid you will glut the market. We want these spokes within the next six months. Our factory will remain at Berea so long as you furnish us the timber to operate on.

We Offer the Following Prices on Spokes

Delivered at Berea or on L. & N. R. R. between Jellico and Berea

SPLIT HICKORY SPOKES

Either Red or White Timber

	Price per 1000 Pieces
1 1/2 x 2 1/2 - 15 inches long, Hickory only,	\$ 7.00
2 1/2 x 3 - 16 inches long	35.00
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 - 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 - 16 inches long	50.00
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 - 28 inches long, second growth all White Timber	25.00
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 - 29 inches long Red or White Timber	60.00
1 1/2 x 2 - 28 inches long, 60 per cent AB, 40 per cent CD	12.00

Second Growth White & Chestnut Oak

2 1/2 x 2 1/2 - 29 inches long	60.00
2 1/2 x 3 - 16 inches long	35.00
2 1/2 x 3 1/2 - 16 inches long	40.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 - 16 inches long	50.00

All spokes must be free from defects, such as worm holes, wind shakes, knots, bird pecks and crooks, and split one-eighth full of size specified.

Standard Wheel Co.

INCORPORATED

Berea

Kentucky

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN MCKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Hubbard, Lloyd, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Hunter, Harry S., Bat. A, 119 U. S. F. A., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.
Hunter, Hinton H., 108 Co., 8th Reg. U. S. Marine, Galveston, Texas.
Hurrie, Lieut. N. A., 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Hurrie, Jack, 36 Coleman St., London, England.
Isaacs, Lieut. M. J., 326 F. A., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Johnson, Corp. Clyde, 146 F. A. 41st Division, A. E. F., via N. Y. P. M.
Johnson, Stanley, Co. No. 45, Paris Island, Port Royal, S. C.
Jones, Elam, 214 Aero Squad, Parkfield, Tenn.
Jones, Simon, Co. H, 16th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Jenkins, Charles N., Supply Co. 3, 322 Field Artillery, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.
Kincaid, Bradley, Co. E, 334th Inf., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Linton, Leo S., Died at Camp MacArthur, Texas, February 3, 1918.
Lewis, Hugh, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Lockin, Earl W., Reg. A, Recruit Detach. Co. 6, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lynch, Sergt. Dora, 52nd Inf. Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Martin, Sergeant Robert, Med. Dept., 14th F. A., Fort Sill, Okla.
Martin, Carlyle, Fort Lee, Petersburg, Va.
May, Bruce, Q. M. Corps, Co. I, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
May, G. H., Q. M. Div. 87th Aero Squadron, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Marlow, George, Co. 2, Squad. 335, Aviation, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
McCann, John W., Co. B, 309th Engineers, Camp Taylor, Ky.
McConas, Battle Creek Ambulance Co., Allentown, Pa.
McGuffey, William, U. S. S. Mississippi, care Post Master, New York City, Div. X.
McGuire, Ben, France, E. F. Co. M, 9th Inf., Via, N. Y.
McKay, Lieut. Walter H., Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.
McMullin, Samuel, 159th Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Menzie, Leonard W., Overseas Battalion, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.
Miller, Robert E., Block II, 15, Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Morgan, Reuben, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Morgan, Rufus, Med. Dept., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Moore, Edwin, Hdq. Co. 336 Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Moore, Harold, Aviation Corps, Columbus, O.
Moore, George, Aviation Corps ? ? ?
Murrell, Jesse L., Bar. 830 N. C. 8, Camp Decatur, Ill.
Neal, Sidney, Battery A, 12 F. A. Ft. Meyer, Va.
Nickell, Clarence, M. D. 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Nickell, Ira, Lieut., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Osborn, J. O., Co. D, 6th Eng., A. E. F., P. M., New York City.
Parker, Clarence, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Parker, Robert, Co. L, 120th Inf., Service Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Parson, Chester, Marine Bar. Co. 71, Paris Island, S. C.
Patin, Ralph, Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa.
Pearson, Leland E., 32nd C. 154 Depot B., Camp Meade, Md.
Perry, Penn, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Perkins, U. S. S. Jenkins, Postmaster, New York City.
D. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.
Phelps, Glenn C., A. C. 24, Douglas, Ariz.
Puckett, John Allen, Co. G, 149th Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Raine, James Watt, Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Shelby, Miss.
Reams, Robert, Inf. Co. D, Med. Tr. Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Reiden, Sergt. E. A., Ft. Omaha, Omaha, Neb.
Reid, Harry B., Aviation Squadron, San Antonio, Texas.
Richardson, William K., Med. Dept., Ft. Sill, Okla.
Rice, Augustus, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.
Ritter, Corp. Henry A., 309 Fld. Sig. Bgd. Co. C, Camp Taylor, Ky.
Reynolds, Taylor, Battle Creek Ambulance Corps, Allentown, Pa.

Roark, Edward, 18 F. A. Med. Dept., Fort Bliss, Tex.
Robertson, Jackson, Co. G, 23rd U. S. Eng., Camp Meade, Md.
Robie, Carroll, Hdq. Co. 140th Reg. Band, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Robinson, Charles, Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Robinson, Fred, Hillshore, O., R. R. 2 Forward.
Robinson, James S., 61st Inf., Co. K, Charlotte, N. C.
Robinson, Miss Minnie Jane, Amb. Co., Base Hospital, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Rogers, John L., "Over There."
Ritter, Henry A., 10th Co. 159th Depot Brig. 62nd Bn., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Rust, S. R., 305th M. G. Bat., Co. C, Camp Upton, N. Y.
Royce, Felix, Hdq. Co. 336th Inf., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Sapp, Claud, U. S. Naval Tr. Camp, Portland, N. H.
Sandlin, Floyd, U. S. S. Nevada, Postmaster, New York City.
Sharp, Dewey F., 22 Aero Squad, E. E. F., via New York City, P. M.
Sellers, Rudolph, Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Settle, Mark, First Machine Co., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Simpson, Green, Dewitt, Ky. Forward.
Shorte, Serg. Braxton C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Short, Sgt. Cyrus P., R. O. T. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Shorte, Serg. D. C., Co. K, 148th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.
Slomp, Lieut. Alfred C., Bat. D, F. A., Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Tex.
Simpson, Green, Corpus Christie, Tex., Co. F, 5th U. S. Eng.
Smith, Frederic L., 324 Field Hospital, Barracks A, 3, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Smith, J. W., Co. 310, U. S. Amb. Corps, Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.
Smith, John, Amb. Corp. Co., 310 Camp Dix, Trenton, N. J.
St. Clair, Ray D., Army Y. M. C. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Street, Arvel, Med. Dept. 80th T. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Killing, E. L., Co. C, 147 Inf., Montgomery, Ala.
Kincaid, Bradley, 37th, 10 Tr., Bn., 15a, D. B. Camp Taylor, Ky.
Lewis, Noah, Co. L, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Spence, Sgt. E. L., Co. I, 18th Inf. A. E. F., via N. Y. P. O.
Spence, Sgt. W. F., 4th C., 1st T. Bn., Camp Taylor, Ky.
Spink, Corp. Paul, 1st Co. Military Police, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Stitwell, Lieut. Abner J., Co. G, 342nd Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.
St. Clair, Ray D., 55 Inf. Military Branch, Y. M. C. A. No. 29, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Stout, Charles E., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Slagle, Dean, Electric Div. Detachment Enlisted Specialists, Fort Monroe, Va.
Tate, J. Harl, Camp Sevier, Army Y. M. C. A. Sevier Branch, Greenville, S. C.
Taulbee, Selden, Eng. Corps, El Paso, Texas.
Templeton, R. R., Y. M. C. A., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Travis, Vaud A., Ft. Riley, Kans., care of M. O. T. C.
Trosper, Raleigh, 108 Co. 27 P. T. Bn. 5th Reg., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Washburn, Major James H., Anniston, Ala.
Wells, E. J., U. S. S. Minneapolis, New York.
Wheeler, Val, Camp Beauregard, La.
Wiley, Robert, U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wiley, Lewis A., U. S. S. Hartford, Postmaster, New York City.
Wilson, J. Oscar, Marine Bar. Co. 72, Paris Island, S. C.
Wiseman, Earl, "Somewhere in France."
Wolfe, L. D., 313 Aux. Reg. Sta. Vel. Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss.
Young, C. Harvey, Fruitland, New Mexico, Forward.

Any information, such as more complete address or additional names for our honor roll are welcome. Help us make our Roll a complete roster of Berea men in the service, one of value as well as one of which we are proud.

ITALY AND FRANCE REGULATE NEWSPAPER SIZE AND RESTRICT USE OF PAPER

Newspapers in Italy are now regulated by the Government as to size and price. With some exceptions daily papers must not contain more than four pages, and 10 times a month they must be published in two pages. Returns by dealers must not exceed 10% of the number of copies furnished.
In France decrees have been issued which impose restrictions upon the use of paper, particularly for posters. Certain kinds of advertising posters are entirely prohibited while for others the size is limited.

LIBERTY LOAN PRIMER

Making Humanity Safe

Much has been said about making the world safe for humanity. Some people are inclined to regard this as merely platitudes. But it isn't. Recent occurrences at sea are intensely illuminating on this point.
On one occasion a German submarine permitted a lot of English sailors to clamber aboard after their ship had been sunk and their small boats been swamped. And after an hour or so the U-boat submerged and drowned them all but one.
Dozens of instances have been reported where the Germans shelled open boats after having sunk a ship. Frequently their occupants were killed or wounded.
Humanity was decidedly in danger there.
But on November 21 when the American destroyer Fanning sank a U-boat, Male Harwell and Coxswain Connor jumped overboard to rescue a drowning German of the submarine's crew. And they saved him. Humanity there was safe.
There's a big difference in the American and German idea of humanity.
Few of us care for the German Brand.
That's why we buy Liberty Bonds. They're insurance against it.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

always be separated to keep the boat afloat, no matter how bad a hole may be made in the vessel. At any rate time to escape may be secured by this means.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

officers, was arrested at Richmond by Chief of Police Devore. The negro was taken back to Pittsburgh by Detectives Frank and Gesler, of Pittsburgh. Both of the negroes were citizens of Richmond and had gone to Pittsburgh to work.

U. S. TRANSPORT SUNK

(Continued from Page One)

announce a list of those on board until complete reports had been received. Instructions were sent by wireless cable by the war, navy and state departments to their representatives in England and Ireland, directing that every detail be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.
Land at Two Northern Irish Towns.
Buncrana, at which survivors from the Tuscania were landed, is located on Lough Swilly, on the northern coast of Ireland, 12 miles from Londonderry. Lough Swilly is a long, narrow bay running in from the Atlantic ocean.
Larne, where other survivors were landed from the vessel, is on the northeast coast of Ireland, 23 miles from Belfast. It is a north channel port. The approximate distance by water between the two ports is 100 miles.

Disaster News Rushed to President.
President Wilson was informed of the Tuscania sinking by Secretary Tamm while he was at the theater. Secretary of War Baker received it at his office, where he was working late. Secretary of the Navy Daniels was at home.
It was the grim irony of fate that the word of the first great disaster of the war should come on the heels of Mr. Daniels' announcement, made yesterday as an echo of a London statement:
"The war against the U-boats is being won."

The indicated locality of the torpedoing, off the Irish coast, suggests that the troops were a portion of the division that reports had it were to be trained in England for service in Flanders.

Among the men on the Tuscania were aero and forestry units, as well as some National Guardsmen, but officials of the war department took the position that if the statement were authorized that the troops came from any particular states, especially in the case of several states having considerable numbers of troops on the move, it might create the impression that a great many more troops from two states, in particular were involved than was the fact.

Urged to Withhold State Names.
For this reason representatives of the press were especially urged not to give, until authorized, the names of several states, small contingents of whose Guardsmen were on board the torpedoed vessel.

The Tuscania was in charge of a British officer and a British crew. There was no American naval crew, but a British naval armed guard on board. The vessel was conveyed by British warships, but as it was flying the British flag and in charge of the British admiralty it was impossible to learn tonight just how the vessel was conveyed, although Vice Admiral Sims at London is understood to have been fully aware of the circumstances of the convey.

Largest Loss for U. S.

The sinking of the Tuscania represents apparently the largest casualty list since the United States entered the war.
The Tuscania was a steel twin screw Anchor line steamer of 14,348 tons.

You Can Go To School This Winter If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY BOYS HONORED

The following boys of the Boys' Agricultural Club, under the supervision of County Agent Spence, have been issued State Certificates. These certificates have been issued to the boys for their good work in the club. All who took the State examination and passed with a grade of 70% or above received certificates.

Daniel Boone Saylor, Broadhead; Jack Owens, Ottawa; Roscoe Proctor, Frank Johnson, and Granville Holcomb, Orlando.

Some of the boys took the examination and turned in record books but were too late to be graded by the committee at Lexington.

Robert Fish, Mt. Vernon, sent in his record book too late to be graded. His record will be sent in but not for a certificate this year, because he failed to take examination on account of sickness. He produced 104 bushels and 10 pounds of corn on his acre of land. This is the best yield of Rockcastle County.

PATRIOTIC BOYS JOIN AGRICULTURAL CLUB

Should See or Write Their County Agent at Once

Kentucky boys who are too young to shoulder a gun to fight for their country can show their patriotism and aid their country and their big brothers in the trenches by enrolling in the Boys' Agricultural Club. Their work will be more interesting and profitable through such an association. Those who are interested and want to join are urged to see or write to County Agent Robert F. Spence, Berea, Ky., at once.

The old members — those of 1917 — are asked also to see or write the County Agent — give name, age, father's name and address. Do this at once.

SEED CORN SITUATION DEMANDS SERIOUS ATTENTION

Early Frost in Corn Belt Destroyed Germination and the South Must Supply Seed

The early frost of last fall came when the corn in the greatest producing sections was still green. The result is that the seed corn for next season must be obtained elsewhere. The growers are looking to Kentucky for their supply of seed corn. Much corn in Kentucky had failed to mature and is, of course, useless for seedling purposes. The only way to tell whether your corn will germinate or grow is to test it. Tests are easily made and will effect a great saving.

The food situation is approaching an acute stage and if the corn crop is a failure, disaster will surely follow. This will inevitably be the situation if seed corn is not distributed to our neighbors who have none. Farmers who have no seed corn should get it at once. Don't wait until planting time. Do it now. Don't Fail To Test The Corn!

A WORD TO HOUSEWIVES

Look over your garden seeds and see if you have enough for your garden and truck patches. Be sure that you have enough. If you haven't, you should see your neighbors and borrow or buy at once. If you can't get them from your neighbors, see your merchant as soon as possible and have him to order all you need. Do this at once. A great demand will be on after a while and you'll have to wait.

Have the garden plowed. Inform the husband of how much manure must go from the barn to the garden. The garden is first spot that should be served.

Remember there's no time to be wasted.

Now's the time to move and make move.

The three H's must be kept in mind (Beans, Bread, and Bacon).

Don't forget the early hatched chickens are the best. Now's the time to begin the poultry work.

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS

Beans, Bread, and Bacon should be our text for 1918.

Plowing should start as soon as land can be worked. Plow deep and close.

Beans should be secured to plant garden, truck patches, and fields.

Seed corn should be secured and tested at once. — It's scarce and should be located immediately.

Now's the time to breed sows to get April pigs. Pigs in April will grow off well because of grass. They can be saved better in April than in

cold weather.

Sow some rape early for hogs — (sows and young pigs). Put in cowpeas and soybeans later, about June 1.

Poultry should have some attention. The faithful hens are ready to enlist in the service of the United States and do their part in this great war. Give them a chance to increase the poultry army, by setting every old hen and using incubators.

SCAFFOLD CANE FARMERS' NIGHT SCHOOL

By Anna Coyle

The following essay was written by a sixth grade pupil, and shows clearly what that one got out of the week of Farmers' Night School, conducted by County Agent Spence, assisted by others.

We have had a Farmers' Night School at the Rural School house on Scaffold Cane pike from January 21 to 26.

The subject for Monday night was 'Fertilizers, Kinds Needed, and How to Use Them,' discussed by Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird, instead of County Agent Spence, who was sick in the hospital. There were fifty-two out for that night. Mr. Baird said that manure was one of the most valuable fertilizers and should not be piled up in heaps but should be spread all over the land. He advised not to pile it near a stream or pitch it out the barn window to waste away. He also talked about lime for our land. Some of the questions asked were: 'How much burnt lime should be used on an acre?' 'How much ground lime should be used?' He stated that there should be two tons of burnt lime used and as much crushed lime as you want. Lime is used to sweeten the soil and he told us how we can tell when soil needs lime by smelling a handful. We learned that ground limestone is best for our land here because it is less expensive.

Tuesday night the subject was 'Soils and Field Crops.' The speakers were Messrs. Baird, Anderson and Spence. Soy beans, clover and alfalfa were mentioned as good field crops. They tested some soil in a bottle by putting water and ammonia in it which turned the water black while in the other, water, dirt, and lime were placed and the water remained clear.

Wednesday night, we had a social given by Mr. Anderson who served cocoa while Messrs. Lackey and Morgan tested the milk from the cows belonging to Messrs. Anderson and T. J. Lakes. The former's cow tested the highest in butter fat. This was followed by an arithmetic contest among the rural school children.

The program for Thursday night treated on Farm conveniences. Mrs. Raine, Prof. Lewis and J. M. Lackey led the discussion in which they advised having water piped to the house, to have good lights, to have the knives and scissors well sharpened, to have the gates on hinges so you need not work an hour before passing thru, to have a silo for winter feed; then the women were to keep the lamps clean and the wicks trimmed so the men may be able to read the news.

Friday night was Agricultural Club night at which was organized a club consisting of the following: Stanley McQueen, Geo. Davis, Sherman Willis, Willie Malicote, Kenneth Raine, Menta McQueen, Winnie Blackett, Emma Coyle, Lottie Barrett, Mary and Anna Coyle. We members decided that this would be a good way to help win the war.

The topic for Saturday night was Horticulture, discussed by Prof. F. O. Clark and Benton Fielder. They told us where to plant our peach trees and how to do it and the kinds to plant. They told us not to sell our apples at 65c, per bushel in the fall, but to keep them till spring and get a good price for them. They told us to grow the kind of peaches that will sell in the market. We were told if we have more vegetables than we could consume to bring them to the cannery and they would buy them. Much was said about the great war and the weeks tooting came to an end.

We enjoyed the whole week and wish that a similar week may soon be repeated.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.80@11.10, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$33.50, No. 2 \$33.00, No. 3 \$32.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$33.00, No. 2 \$32.50@33.00, No. 1 clover \$34.50@35.00.
Corn—Quotations on ear corn:

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, 'How to Teach a District School.'

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM		
	Expenses for Boys		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
	Expenses for Girls		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog. Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

White ear \$1.15@1.50, Yellow ear \$1.45@1.50, mixed ear \$1.40@1.45.
Oats—No. 2 white 90½¢@91c, standard white 90½¢@91c, No. 3 white 89½¢@90c, No. 2 mixed 88½¢@89½c, No. 3 mixed 87½¢@88½c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 54c, centralized creamery extras 51½c, firsts 49½c, seconds 47c.

Eggs—Primo firsts 63c, firsts 62c, ordinary firsts 55c, seconds 50c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 28c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 28c; roasting chickens, 4 lbs and over, 28c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 28c; 3½ lbs and over, 28c; under 3½ lbs, 28c; roosters, 19c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$19@12.50; butcher steers, extra \$19.50@11.75, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$7@9; heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$9.25@9.75, common to fair \$6.50@8.75; cows, extra \$9@10, good to choice \$8@8.75, common to fair \$6.50@7.50; canners \$6@6.50; stockers and feeders \$6.50@9.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.25, good to choice packers and butchers \$16.25, medium and mixed \$16.25, stags \$10@12, common to choice heavy fat sows \$10@14.25, light shippers \$16@16.25.

Sheep—Extra \$11@11.50, good to choice \$10@11, common to fair \$6@9.

LIEUT. JOHN K. RICHARDS



Lieut. John K. Richards, U. S. N., was one of the officers of the American destroyer Jacob Jones who survived when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

DO YOU KNOW CORN MEAL?

Its Use Means Service to Your Country — Nourishing Food For You

Try corn bread and see how good it can be. There are many kinds. You will wonder why you didn't use it can be. There are many kinds.

It is very nourishing, too. A cup of corn meal gives even more fuel to your body than a cup of wheat flour.

Here is a quick kind of corn bread. Our grandmothers used to bake it on a board before the open fire. You can bake it in your oven.

Corn Dodger

2 cups corn meal,
1 teaspoon salt,
2 teaspoons fat,
1½ cups boiling water.

Pour the boiling water over the other materials. Beat well. When cool, form into thin cakes and bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. Makes 14 biscuits. These crisp little biscuits are good with butter or gravy. Eat them with your meat and vegetables.

Corn as Bread

Corn bread is especially good made with sour milk and soda; but sweet milk and baking powder are satisfactory. Eggs improve the flavor and improve the food value, but may be omitted if too expensive.

Corn Bread

(1)

2 cups corn meal,
2 cups sweet milk (whole or skim),

4 teaspoons baking powder,
1 tablespoon sugar,
2 tablespoons fat,
1 teaspoon salt,
1 egg (may be omitted).

(2)

2 cups corn meal,
2 cups sour milk,
1 teaspoon soda,
1 tablespoon sugar,
2 tablespoons fat,
1 teaspoon salt,
1 egg (may be omitted).

Mix dry ingredients. Add milk, well-beaten egg, and melted fat. Beat well. Bake in shallow pan for 30 minutes.

An Old Southern Recipe

Here is an old fashioned soft spoon bread that Southerners like. With milk or sirup it makes a satisfying meal.

Spoon Bread

2 cups water,
1 cup milk (whole or skim),
1 cup corn meal,
1 tablespoon fat,
2 eggs,
2 teaspoons salt.

Mix water and corn meal and bring to the boiling point and cook 5 minutes. Beat eggs well and add with other materials to the mush. Beat well and bake in a well greased pan for 25 minutes in a hot oven. Serve round the same dish with a spoon. Enough for six.

Corn Meal and Milk

Do you use corn-meal mush for a breakfast food? It is both cheap and good. Cooked in skim milk instead of water it is extra fine and

the food value of the dish is nearly doubled.

Here is a delicious corn meal and milk dessert.

Indian Pudding

4 cups milk (whole or skim),
½ cup corn meal,
½ teaspoon salt,
1 teaspoon ginger,
½ cup molasses.

4.—Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt, and ginger. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in a slow oven, or use fireless cooker. Serve with milk. This makes a good and nourishing dessert. Serves six.

Corn Meal and Meat

Corn meal is good combined with meats. Such a dish is a meal in itself. Try this one.

Tamale Pie

2 cups corn meal,
6 cups water,
1 tablespoon fat,
1 onion,
2 cups tomatoes,
1 pound hamburger steak.

Make a mush by stirring the corn meal and 1½ teaspoons salt into boiling water. Cook 45 minutes. Brown onion in fat, add hamburger and stir until red color disappears. Add salt, pepper, and tomato. A sweet pepper is an addition. Grease baking dish, put in layer of corn-meal mush, add seasoned meat, and cover with mush. Bake one-half hour. Serves six.

CORN HELPS US FEED THE WORLD

Ours is the splendid burden of feeding the world. There is no single way of making food win the war. It can be done in but one way: the way of voluntary and eager resolution and action of the whole people in every shop and every kitchen and at every table in the land.

The more corn we use the more food can be sent abroad. There are at least 50 ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper and breakfast. Your family is missing delicious, nourishing, economical food if you are not serving corn-meal dishes in your home.

Here are some more suggestions:

Hot Breads

Boston brown bread; Hecake; Muffins; Biscuits; Griddle cakes; Waffles.

Desserts

Corn-meal molasses cake; Apple corn bread; Dumplings; Gingerbread; Fruit gems.

Hearty Dishes

Corn-meal croquettes; Corn-meal fish balls; Meat and corn-meal dumplings; Italian polenta; Tamales. These recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Corn Meal—Our Ally!

Magazine to Feed Pipe.

Long smokes are assured by the invention of a pipe into which additional tobacco is filled from a magazine on one side of the bowl as the original charge is consumed.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CANTEN IN FRANCE



The canteen of the American Red Cross at Clintons in the Marne district, here the Pollu on leave, amidst peaceful clean surroundings, is served wholesome food at cost. And the Pollu without a franc in his pockets is also welcomed.

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 8.—First Quarter, February 24, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 4:21-34.—Memory Verses, Matt. 13:31, 32.—Golden Text, Isa. 11:9.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearna.

The first two verses of our lesson and a similar saying in Matt. 5:33-36, where believers are called the salt of the earth and the light of the world, but the warning is given that salt may lose its savor, and a light may be prevented by circumstances from benefiting others. As we saw in the parable of the sower many things may hinder fruitfulness. In that parable it seems to me that neither wayside nor rocky soil give any evidence of the sower's salvation, while the thorny soil may indicate a sowed but unfruitful life. Therefore the warning about the necessity of the light shining, and the ears hearing.

In lesson verses 24 and 25 there is an admonition so much needed in our day when there is so much false teaching—"Take heed what ye hear"—suggesting that we should be careful to hear only that which is noted in the Scripture of Truth (Dan. 10:21). Our attitude should be, "I will hear what God the Lord will speak" (1 Th. 5:13). As to a man losing that which he hath, the meaning is more plain in Luke 8:14: "That which becometh to him." We are to him his mother and brethren only when we hear the word of God and do it (Luke 8:21).

When he speaks of the Kingdom of God in parables, after the Pharisees determined to kill him, thus rejecting him and his Kingdom, we must understand him to be referring to this present age of a rejected and postponed Kingdom which he called "the mystery of the Kingdom" (vs. 13). Some people expect to see the seed spring up as soon as it is sown, and are discouraged if they do not see converts at every service; but, whilst we should always expect results, it does seem to me better to leave the results with him who sows, as that his word will always accomplish his purpose (Isa. 55:11). The farmer who commits the seed to the ground and to God waits patiently upon God for results (James 5:7), and in due time gathers in the results. It is safe to wait till harvest time.

Verses 30-32 give us the parable of the mustard seed, which can be understood only in the light of the other parables of this discourse, which is fully given in Matt. 13. Here is an unusual growth, for the mustard plant is not a great tree, and the fowls of the air must be understood in the light of his exposition of the parable of the sower. Compare verses 4 and 35.

But let us look at the whole seven of his discourses in Matt. 13, and remember that he is describing this whole age between his rejection and his return during which his followers are to be "busy till he come," making diligent use of the pounds and the talents he commits to us, and of which we must give account to him. The first four, the sower and the seed, the wheat and the tares, the mustard seed and the leaven, were spoken publicly, and when they were alone he expounded all things to his disciples (Mark 4:34). The last three of the seven seem to have been spoken privately to his disciples in the house (Matt. 13:36). When taken together as one discourse, as they really were, the teaching seems very plain, and in perfect accord with all Scripture. Our great business as his followers is to preach the word as his messengers with his message, not expecting to find good soil everywhere, but relying upon him who cannot fail but be discouraged. We must expect that until the end of this age tares, the devil's counterfeit, will grow with the wheat; the children of the devil and the children of God side by side till the end. The little plant will become a great tree, the vast thing called the church, in which will be many a Judas Iscariot. Many a child of the devil in the pulpit, in the choir, on the board of trustees, and in the pew; the birds of the air in the branches. The food, which ought to be the pure word of God, will partly be mixed with evil, for leaven is always suggestive of evil, and we have come to days when from many a pulpit only false doctrine is proclaimed. He knew that it would be so, and told us that we might not be discouraged. Any who are looking for a world won to Christ in this age are looking for that for which there is no authority in Scripture. Continuing to hear him, and remembering that he said "The field is the world" (Matt. 13:38), we see him giving up all that he had; for our sakes becoming poor (2 Cor. 8:9) that he might redeem the inheritance, the world, for the sake of the treasure in it, his people Israel, still hidden but soon to be manifest.

He also is the merchantman, and the pearl of great price is his church gathered from the sea of all nations, which in due time he will present to himself as a glorious church, holy and without blemish, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing (Eph. 5:27). It is of great price because of the price he paid for it.

When the church shall have been completed, and Israel redeemed at his coming in glory, then shall his long-postponed Kingdom come. Meanwhile the net gathers all kinds, but there shall be a separation at the end of the age, and it will be for each and all the Kingdom and the glory of the furnace of fire.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union)

TO THE MODERATE DRINKER.

"Nations, as well as individuals, are accepting the unquestioned nervous damage of alcohol," says Mr. Robert S. Carroll in his book, "The Mystery of Nervousness." Many appalling and distorted statements have been made to frighten the drinker from his cups. But it would seem that when a committee appointed by a government to investigate the harmful effects of alcohol reports that the drinker's life is shortened 25 minutes by every glass of alcoholic liquor, even the reckless would hesitate. Six years are knocked off the earthly existence of the average drinker. The tippler answers that it is his own life that he is shortening, and if he pleases so to live and die, he alone is hurt. There is another thing to be considered:

"Three out of four of the offspring of average drinkers show inherited defects, chiefly of the nervous system. Many an intense, unhappy, miserable, high-strung neurotic of today is the defective daughter of a genial, jovial, easy-going, old-school gentleman whose mint juleps of good-fellowship burn hot in the brains of his children. Numbers of fearsome epileptics go through lives of fierce uncertainty, the unhappy products of a single ancestral spree. These innocent victims are condemned, before birth, to live with nervous systems attuned to discord, capable of expressing life only through minor strains, hopelessly deficient—pitiable, depressed, morbid, blighted lives."

THE WINNING ARGUMENT.

"It is idle to argue from prophecy when we may argue from history," plithly said Sidney Lanier. What has really happened as the result of dry law is of more value as prohibition argument than all the prognostications of liquor advocates in and for territory now wet. In a recent campaign issue the Union Signal gives column after column to this worthwhile history argument. First-hand testimony from 14 dry states (there was no space for more) proves that prohibition is a boon and a blessing, socially and economically; that it increases man power and money power. "The success argument," says the editor, "is the winning factor in present-day prohibition campaigns. It effectively silences the liquorites." That argument is abundantly supplied by enthusiastic statements continually given out by governors, attorney generals, mayors, sheriffs, bankers, by business managers, labor commissioners, and prominent residents of prohibition states.

DRY BITS.

Grammar in a prohibition: Dry: Comparative. Dryer: Superlative. Bone dry: In 1920 the United States will be in the superlative condition.

The constitution of the United States gives to each man the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The liquor institution sends man to death, slavery and the pursuit of wretchedness.

St. Paul wrote to Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake. A good many Timothys since then have too eagerly followed this advice and have gone to seed.

LIQUOR AND LABOR.

A department superintendent of one of the big tire factories in Akron, O., uses 60 men in each shift. They are making gas masks, miners' respirators, and other vital war material. That department is working only two shifts a day instead of three, because of the scarcity of labor. They pay off on Friday. On one Saturday only six of the sixty men in one shift reported for work. "Ninety per cent of our labor troubles are due to booze," says this superintendent. If the government would shut down on the liquor traffic we could increase our output enormously. There is no lack of labor. The only trouble is to keep it working full time.

PASSING OF THE PENITENTIARY.

Citizens of Colorado are inquiring what is to become of the state penitentiary a few years hence. Despite the increase in population the prison quota, Warden Tynan says, has been reduced since prohibition went into effect at the rate of ten a month. Should this ratio be maintained the penitentiary will be emptied in less than six years.

Other dry states face similar situations. If Kansas were not providing for federal prisoners and prisoners from other states, most of her penal institutions would be closing up.

WHY HER COW IS LIKE KENTUCKY.

First Lady—Did you know I have the dearest little pig, and I call it Ink. Second Lady—And why do you call your pig Ink?

First Lady—Sure, because it runs out of the pen.

Second Lady—Aw, bad cess to ye! But did ye know that I have a cow. I have that and I call her Kentucky.

First Lady—And why do you call your cow Kentucky?

Second Lady—Because she's going dry.

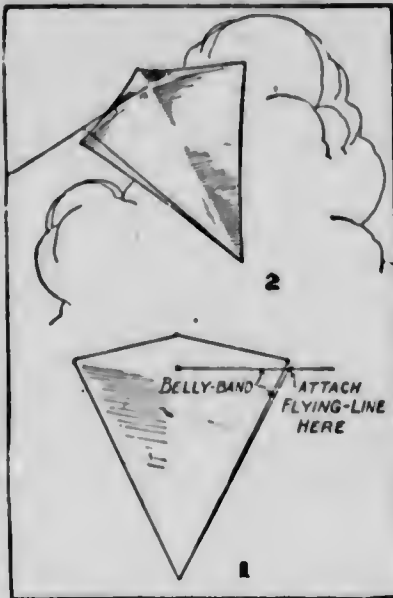
HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS

By A. NEELY HALL
Author of "The Handy Boy," "The Boy Craftsman," "Handicraft for Handy Boys," etc.
(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall)

A MALAY OR TAILLESS KITE.

The Malay is probably the most practical boys' kite ever invented. Figure 1 shows the completed Malay, Fig. 2 the kite in flight, Fig. 3 its completed framework, and Figs. 4, 5 and 6 the details for preparing the frame sticks.

The kite has a vertical stick and a bow-stick, each of which should be 40 inches in length, about three-quarters

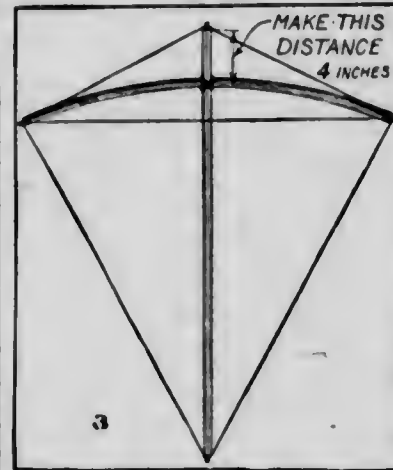


inch wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, for a medium-sized kite.

In the cutting of the sticks lay half the secret of making a kite that will fly successfully. If you live anywhere near a mill it will cost but a few cents to have sticks cut to the sizes wanted.

Drive a small nail or large tack into each end of the two sticks, to fasten the framing string to (Figs. 4 and 5), and notch the side edges of the bow-stick near each end for the attachment of the bow-string (Fig. 6).

The amount to bend the bow-stick is important. For a kite with a bow 40 inches long the distance between the string and stick should be 6 inches (Fig. 5). Use a strong twine for the

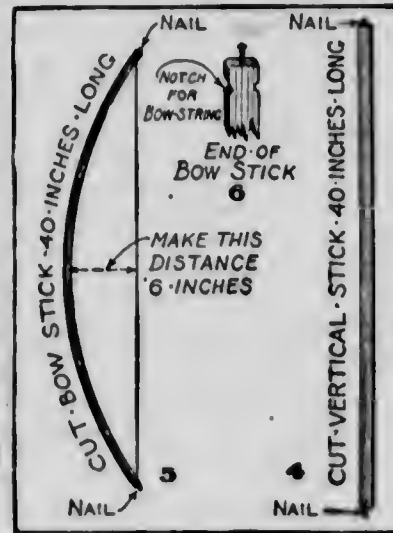


bow-string, and tie it securely to the notched ends.

Fasten the bow-stick at its exact center to the vertical stick, placing it exactly 4 inches down from the top of the vertical stick, as indicated in Fig. 3. Drive a couple of brads through the two sticks, to hold them together, and then reinforce the connection by wrapping the joint with strong linen thread, crossing it in the manner shown.

With the two sticks properly joined, connect their ends with the framing string, stretching it tightly between the sticks and lying to the end nails.

The strong light-weight brown paper now so generally used for wrapping paper makes an excellent cover-



ing. A few sheets can be purchased for the purpose at a nearby store. You will likely have to paste together two or more sheets to make one large enough for your kite framework. The paper should be placed on the outer face of the bow-stick, and should be allowed a little fullness, instead of stretching it tight as on the hexagonal form of kite.

Attach a belly-band at the intersection of the bow-stick and vertical stick (Fig. 1), and make it of the right length so when held to one side it will reach to the end of the bow, as indicated in Fig. 1. Tie the flying line securely at this point, and the kite will be ready for its maiden flight.

WAR ISSUES TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

National Security League Will Teach Every Child Why U. S. Is at War and Must Win.

Alive to the menace involved in the recent revelations, not only of disloyalty, but of apathy and ignorance toward the war in many sections of the country, threatening at once the successful prosecution of the war and the very foundations of Americanism, the National Security League has inaugurated an effort of wide scope to further patriotic education in the schools of the country. The League has requested every educational instructor in every state in the Union to add to the curriculum of each school under his or her jurisdiction, as a part of each day's actual teaching, instruction of the children in the reasons for this country entering the war, the menace of defeat and the duty of every citizen to render some service in support of America's cause.

The Security League's effort to carry this practical instruction in loyalty to the school children of the land and through them into the homes, is being promoted by a series of letters which have been sent to all the state superintendents of education, the three thousand county superintendents and the superintendents of schools of every city in the country of over 2,500 inhabitants. The League has also written the Mayors and the editors of the leading newspapers in all the principal cities asking them to give the educational authorities their fullest support in putting this patriotic teaching into effect.

"Higher Patriotism."

The keynote of the League's idea is thus expressed in the letters to the editors urging their support:

"The adult with which our men fight abroad depends very largely upon the spirit of the American people and the unity of Congressional support in upholding the government. Victory will be achieved all the more speedily and certainly if there is in this country a strong and enthusiastic sentiment for the war. This can be created by making it plain to the people why we are at war and the necessity of victory."

"The teacher is a powerful factor in preserving national liberty and honor. To set the facts before the children in plain and easily understood language will unquestionably result in the message being carried into the homes of the people and, through a clear understanding based upon knowledge, a higher patriotism will be developed."

The inauguration of this campaign was determined by the Executive Committee of the Security League because it realized that the best way to overcome indifference and ignorance, as well as disloyalty, was through a clear national understanding of the reasons for the war. It was felt that mere denunciation of disloyalty was not sufficient.

The Resolution.

The Security League's resolution starting this campaign reads as follows:

"Whereas, Wars are now waged not only by armies, but also entire peoples, and it is the spirit of the people of the Allied nations which must win victories, we look with grave concern upon the alleged seditious views of certain teachers as a menace to the lives of our men in the army and navy;

"Resolved, That, without prejudging the actions or views of any particular teacher or reflecting upon the vast majority of our teachers who are loyal and patriotic, we urge upon the Board of Education of the City of New York, and in fact of all cities, to remove from their teaching staffs forthwith any teacher who is proven not to be supporting the conduct of the war and not upholding the federal government with absolute loyalty;

"Resolved, That, as a national necessity and as a war measure, we call upon every Board of Education, school commissioner and school committee to put into the curriculum of the schools without delay, as a part of each day's actual tuition, the facts showing why we are at war with Germany, the danger of failure to this country and the duty of every American to support the conduct of the war loyally and by service."

MITTEL-EUROPA



THE PRUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE, NOV. 1, 1917.
(The black portion shows Prussia and the shaded portion lands now under Prussian domination.)

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)
LABOR—AGRICULTURE'S BIG WAR PROBLEM



All Practicable Machinery That Can Take Man's Place Should Be Utilized—Mechanical Potato Diggers Save Hand Operations.

SPECIALISTS TO AID THE FARMER

Country Divided Into Divisions to Handle Man Power.

SOLVE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

Subject Which Agricultural Department Has Given More Thought to Than Any Other, According to Secretary Houston.

The farm labor problem has presented and continues to present many difficulties, Secretary Houston said the other day. It is one of the two or three subjects to which the department has given more thought than to any others, he said, not only since this country entered the war, but for many months prior to that time. There has been before the farmers the question of retaining a sufficient number of year-round skilled laborers and also of meeting the urgent needs at the planting and harvesting periods. Farmers in the neighborhood of cities, where there has been great redirection of labor and capital, and also where the cantonments and other special enterprises have been under way, have been greatly embarrassed, Secretary Houston said.

Labor Survey First.

Constructive effort, according to the secretary, is needed along several lines, which may be briefly stated as follows: A systematic survey of the farm labor situation to ascertain the possible needs of farmers and to determine ways of meeting them, the promotion of fuller co-operation in the utilization of labor among farmers in the same community, the further development of machinery for assisting in the transfer of labor, making available labor which heretofore has not been fully or regularly utilized, the releasing of men for agricultural purposes as far as possible by replacing them with women, the largest possible production and the fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery.

To co-operate effectively in the farm labor problem with the United States department of labor, state councils of defense, state commissioners of agriculture and labor, and other official state and local agencies concerned with supplying needed farm labor, the department of agriculture has divided the country into four farm labor

EXPERTS TO AID

"WOOD INSTEAD OF COAL" MOVEMENT.

Ten experts of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, have been assigned to co-operate with the fuel administration to relieve the fuel shortage in the eastern states. They will give their attention to ways of increasing the use of firewood, in order to lessen the demand for coal. They will demonstrate to farmers and other woodland owners methods of cutting by which firewood can be obtained with the best results to the timber growth. Plans for securing and distributing firewood will be worked out. It is hoped to establish municipal wood yards at various places and to decide upon satisfactory methods for utilizing waste from sawmills and other woodworking plants. A special appeal will be made through directors of extension work in the various states to the farmers to cut wood this winter while other work is slack.

divisions: (1) New England and Northeastern states, (2) Southern states, (3) North Central states, and (4) Western states.

Federal Co-operation With States. Each of these divisions is in charge of a representative of the department of agriculture, known as a supervising farm help specialist, who supervises

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY TO CONSERVE MAN POWER.

One of the important measures urged by the department of agriculture to help meet the labor needs this year is the largest possible production and fullest use of farm labor-saving machinery. The department has actively interested itself in securing priority for raw materials used in the manufacture of farm implements and also in securing favorable consideration at the hands of transportation committees to provide facilities for moving the materials to the manufacturers, and the completed products from the manufacturers to the distributors and also to the farmers. Both those dealing with priorities of materials and those dealing with priorities of transportation have evinced a complete willingness to assist. This is indicated by the fact that the priorities committee of the war industries board gave raw materials needed for farm implements a position of preference over all articles except those urgently required for military and naval purposes, and that the transportation committee took steps to secure the prompt movement of the raw materials and of the manufactured articles.

the work of the department's farm labor work in single states or two or more adjoining states. These farm help specialists will co-operate directly with state agencies, central and local employment agencies of the United States department of labor, and with the county agents and community farm help committees which will be charged directly with meeting labor needs in their special localities.

The farm help specialists through preliminary labor surveys will endeavor to ascertain in advance the prospective needs for extra labor in each community. They will work with state and local agencies to supply labor deficiencies from local supplies if possible, or from the nearest point where labor can be secured outside the community in need of assistance. All local sources of labor first will be drawn upon and only when the fullest possible utilization of local labor proves inadequate, will labor be brought in from outside. In cases of necessity, however, through the department of agriculture and the department of labor, arrangements will be made for interstate movement of help, in which the department of labor will co-operate in obtaining extra labor for farm purposes from the populous communities.

It is pointed out that the farmer in need of labor should proceed as follows: He should report his need to his county agent or to a member of the community farm help committee. If possible, his need will be supplied from lists of men available in the county. If local labor is inadequate, the county agent or committee will report to the state farm labor specialist, who, in co-operation with the state officials, will draw on the nearest available labor within the state.

Club Boy Purchases Farm.

Willie Johnson, a member of several of the boys' agricultural clubs in Coal county, Oklahoma, has made enough money for his mother, since his father's death, to buy a farm. At the same time he has been helping other boys of his neighborhood to grow better crops. Maybe there is a lesson in Willie Johnson's experience for other boys—whether on the farm or in town—who would like to enroll in club work. Ask your county agent, the state agricultural college, or the United States department of agriculture to tell you how you can enlist in such service and make money.

In the fall of 1915, when his father died, Willie was left to support his mother and five younger sisters. The family was farming rented land and had no money with which to buy a home. Willie was fourteen years old. Early in 1915, W. T. Youkins, the county agent, had enrolled him in the Corn club, and that year he won a prize at the county fair.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

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JACKSON COUNTY Green Hall

Green Hall, Feb. 11. — We are having some beautiful weather at present but plenty of mud. — Saturday and Sunday were regular church meeting days at Rock Springs. Elder J. W. Anderson of Conkling paid the church a visit (which was quite a treat) and preached a splendid sermon each day. Sunday there was a large crowd present, including Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook and Delbert Cook, all former students of Berea College. Mr. and Mrs. Cook arrived at the home of Mr. Cook's father Friday night. They have both been teaching the past year. We are glad to have them in our community. — Mrs. E. E. McGillem went to Richmond last Tuesday to meet her brother, C. D. Brewer, who is a soldier at Camp Taylor. Mr. Brewer before entering the army was in the coal mining business in Perry County, and it was on business that he was allowed to return on a four days' furlough. He was detained a day longer at Chavies than he thought he would be so Mrs. McGillem had to board the train and accompany him to Frankfort in order to get to see him. — We are grieved to hear that spinal meningitis has found its way to Berea College, but are sure that it will be controlled as well as can be, by the level headed faculty and doctors in charge. — Mrs. Silas Flannery has been very sick for a few days. — Heuben Hughes was home from Berea for a few days last week. — The farmers are just finishing their corn gathering. They were stayed from their work on account of severe weather.

Parrot

Parrot, Feb. 11. — The people around here are thankful for the pretty weather we are having, and are very busy trying to get done gathering corn. — Gilbert Johnson and wife will leave for Hamilton, O. in a few days. — Mrs. Rachel Price visited her daughter, Lucy Summers, of Carico, last Sunday. — Andy Thierher has sold his gasoline mill to the Cragin brothers. — Clayborn Hundley and wife visited the latter's father on Moore's Creek Saturday and Sunday. — W. M. Harris is recovering rapidly from measles. — E. F. Cornett filled his appointment at Letter Box Sunday. There was a large crowd present and an interesting sermon was delivered. The regular church days are the 2nd Saturday and Sunday in each month. — Lawrence Cornett has moved to his new home which he purchased from Tilman Seals. — There was a singing at Bob McElwain's Friday night. — There will be several candidates for baptism waited upon on Sunday of our next meeting. — Leandrew Gabbard made a business trip to McKee last week. — The recent high water took away quite a lot of Andrew Carnelins' fodder.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Feb. 9. — Once more old mother earth has thrown off her thick coverlet of white, which she donned so long ago, (to prevent freezing to death) and is now smiling out, in her old familiar coat of sonder grey, which is a most beautiful and welcome sight. — The Rev. Mr. Lynch, of McKee, is scheduled to preach at this place tonight and tomorrow. — Married, the 7th inst., at the home of the bride, Charlie Harrison, of Dry Fork, to Miss Eva Clemmons, of this place. They have the heartiest congratulations of many friends. — A. R. Durham and entire family have had gripe, and some of them are yet very poorly. — Mrs. J. B. Settle has been very poorly with gripe, but is some better. — Mrs. G. V. Clemmons, who was very ill at last writing, is slowly improving. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Durham, on the 15th ult., a daughter. The baby is dead, but the mother is doing nicely. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Durham sadly regret their sorrowful loss. — Miss Sallie Lytle completed her school here the 7th inst., and went rejoicing to her home at Bond. We are indeed sorry to give up Miss Lytle. In all, Miss Lytle has served us 14 months, so feeling her absence so keenly is not to be wondered about.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, Feb. 11. — The warm sunshine is very acceptable as we have been under the pressure of the coldest weather experienced in this part for many years. — W. Gentry of Chester, Pa., is planning on spending from the 1st to the 15th of March with relatives and friends in this part. — Our Sunday-school is progressing nicely with a large attendance. Mrs. Sarah Peters is our superintendent. — Jessie and Grova Bowman, in company with their uncle, James S. Bowman, of Vine, were in attendance. — The farmers who failed to get their corn gathered are taking advantage of these beautiful days. — Walter Buren and a Miss Sandlin of Anglin were married on the 2nd inst. — Everett Sparks of Sexton Creek and Miss Cleo Bowman underwent the same operation on the 5th inst. May happiness and peace follow after them. — Mrs. Della Norris will be the guest of her parents, the Rev. A. D. and Kate Bowman, this spring. — The little son Elmer of John and Grace Tyre, who was burned, died February 1st after severe suffering of twenty-five days. He was taken to the Chadwell graveyard for burial. — The Graded School conducted by Fred Peters and Elva Brewer closed recently with a nice treat of candy and apples. — The baby of Gib Lamb died the 27th. — James A. Bowman of Elber was in our town recently on business. — It is reported that the grand jury of Clay County returned indictments against Charley Poe for killing his father for wilful murder and held him in a bond of \$5,000 to face twelve men next term of court. — Mrs. Sarah Peters is taking great interest in Sunday-school work as superintendent with good attendance. — Mrs. Della Norris of Hartwell, O., appreciates The Citizen and enjoys reading it every week. — Taylor Sizemore of Sexton Creek had about 500 bushels of corn washed away by the recent tide.

Seoville

Seoville, Feb. 7. — Several young folks enjoyed a "Candy Ball" at Wilson Judd's last Saturday night. — One of Miss Jane Belle Frost's sisters, of Bona Vista, is visiting her this week. — O. J. Judd of this place and Miss Mabel Moyers of Turin were united in marriage Thursday morning, January 31, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steward Moyers. They left immediately for Lexington to spend their honeymoon. — Some of the boys who have been working in Ohio have come home to be examined. — Clayton Howland made a business trip to Jackson recently. — The Buck Creek Graded School will close tomorrow with seven months instead of eight. — Lewis Isaacs is on the sick list. — John Stacy is very poorly with tuberculosis.

CLAY COUNTY Vine

Vine, Feb. 8. — Owing to the bad weather the farmers worked very little in the past two months, but they are making good these pleasant days. — The singing at this place was enjoyed by all who attended. — H. C. Morgan and J. S. Teague have bought the stock of goods owned by G. W. Halcomb, and also his house and lot, which Mr. Teague will occupy. — Felix Pennington spent Friday night with Frank Ponder, of Alger. — J. C. Caldwell

PULASKI COUNTY Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Feb. 10. — Owing to the soft conditions of the public roads very little traffic is carried on at this place. — A. S. Farley and W. V. Carter, both of this place, made a business trip to Berea on the 8th, where they visited their boys who are attending school at that place. — Sherman Miller of Valley Oak, who has been ill after returning from Berea where he has been in school, is much better to the delight of his many friends. — Henry M. Carter of this place slaughtered a fine pig which netted 180 pounds, bringing him the sum of \$81.50. — Born to the wife of J. M. Robbins, on the night of the third inst., a homing girl. The baby was christened "Rose Ella." — A good many of our citizens are attending circuit court, which convened at Somerset last Monday. — There was to have been a farmers' meeting at the Hannu school house last Friday but owing to a misunderstanding the meeting was canceled and our County Demonstrator, Wm. Clark Wilson, will give us another meeting later on. — We are glad to note that the Farmers' Corn Show at the State university last week Pulaski County won second in the corn contest show. The judges awarded a ribbon.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputanta

Disputanta, Feb. 12. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cude Croucher, a boy, christened Joseph. — There was a social at Charley Drees's in honor of Miss Birdie Graham of Crab Orchard, who has been visiting her uncle, G. V. Owens, since last summer, and is going to start home Thursday. There was a large crowd present and all enjoyed a pleasant evening. — Mrs. W. S. Payne and little son, Franklin, of Berea, were visiting her father-in-law, O. M. Payne, here this week. — Mrs. Artie Croucher of Hamilton, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Northern, who has been very sick. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Northern, a boy. This makes eleven boys and one girl to that family. They are very patriotic to "Uncle Sam." — G. D. Miller has rented the Harvey Raney place near A. T. Abney's and has moved there.

ESTILL COUNTY Wagersville

Wagersville, Feb. 12. — Several people of this place attended Irvine court Monday. — Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson of Ohio are visiting friends and relatives at this place. — Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wagers. — Walter Raught of Winchester was at this place Monday. — Little Robert Wilson is on the sick list. — Ed. Wilson was at this place last week. — A. I. Wilson is visiting his daughter, Mary Wagers. — Little Edna Wilson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bonnie Alexandria. — Walter Cox is confined to his room with mumps. — Nannie T. Warford spent Sunday with Mrs. Lucy Warford.

LEE COUNTY Beattyville

Beattyville, Feb. 11. — The citizens of Beattyville have just gotten cleaned up from the recent tide, as a greater part of the town was under water; the largest tide since 1899. — Owing to so much rain recently which caused many slides on the railroad track, the trains have all been running late for the last week. — Very near all the rural schools have closed in the county; but the graded schools will run on till spring. — Work in the oil fields in this county has been suspended somewhat for the last two months, owing to the bad weather. — Some 2,000 bushels of corn was destroyed in this county during the recent high tide; and many barges and boats were lost in the ice. — Jas. P. Sizemore of Middletown, O., is visiting friends and relatives here at present.

MADISON COUNTY Coyle

Coyle, Feb. 9. — Mr. and Mrs. Alva Hale were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Winkler last Sunday. — E. J. Edwards had to put off moving today on account of so much rain. — Mrs. Louisa Blanton spent Thursday with Mrs. J. M. Powell. — Mr. and Mrs. Willie Mundy were shopping in Coyle Friday. — Several from this place attended court at Richmond Tuesday.

Big Hill

Big Hill, Feb. 11. — The Rev. A. C. Cornelson filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob last Saturday

and Sunday. — Henry Estes is not improving very much; he has been sick for some time. — Mike Parker has moved to J. H. Haley's place. W. Heese moved to Mr. Parker's place. — Joe Heese is here from Hamilton, O. — As the weather is clearing up people are beginning to do some spring plowing. — Mrs. Kale Green has been on the sick list for some time.

Charleston Offers Navy Yard Site.

Washington. — Charleston, S. C., offers the only site for a first-class navy yard between Hatteras and Key West, in the opinion of the commission on navy yards and naval bases, headed by Rear Admiral Helm. The commission's sixth preliminary report, submitted to the senate, said all sites on the gulf are "remote from waters bordering on the Windward Islands and the Caribbean Sea, where it is thought future naval hostilities are likely to take place," but added that because of the possibility that the fleet's communication with northern yards and resources might be interrupted, a base of supply, with ample docking and repair facilities on the Gulf of Mexico might become of vital importance.

Indictment Against Fifty-Five.

Sacramento, Cal. — An indictment charging 55 persons with conspiring with William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and others to hinder the execution of laws of the United States in the prosecution of the war with Germany, was returned by the Federal grand jury. Forty-six of the persons indicted are held in custody here. Nine others reside in or about San Francisco.

U. S. to Have Greatest Navy.

Washington. — Secretary Daniels said in a speech at the National Press Club that the time was coming "when President Wilson's dream, uttered at St. Louis, will be realized: 'That the United States shall have incomparably the greatest navy in the world.' This result," he said, "will be accomplished with the aid of Henry Ford and some other gentlemen." Mr. Daniels spoke at a private exhibition of the pictures of the navy. He extolled the work of the navy since the war began as having been filled with glory.

VALUE OF A STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

A State Highway Department acts as a Central Bureau that standardizes the details of construction and works out the location of roads in view of their local, State and National economic usefulness. It is far too important a subject to be left to local authorities; in fact, it is not a matter for purely local consideration. The Central Department greatly facilitates the application of a uniform policy in all relationships between local communities and the State at large. It makes it possible to work out and adopt uniform methods of construction; and by its study, experiments and the result of experience the most advantageous methods can be determined and applied.

It is far easier to instill ideals into the minds of trained engineers and hold them responsible for the realization of these ideals than it is to instruct and hold in line a vast number of elected County Officials who are influenced to some extent by local politics and are, in the majority of instances, in absolute ignorance of the fundamental principles of Highway Construction.

The construction of roads cannot be compromised, and the centralization of authority in this most important of all industries eliminates the selfish influence of local communities and results in a system of roads that are a benefit to all the people instead of the chosen few.

With a State Highway Department, it is possible to place all matters pertaining to construction into the hands of those specially selected, educated and trained for this work. In other words, we are able to avail ourselves of the services of experts in Highway Construction.

Besides, without a State Highway Department, Kentucky wouldn't receive any Federal Aid and would thus lose \$1,000,000 during the next four years because the Government will co-operate with a State only then the State Highway Department.

Members of the Paris association of chocolate manufacturers because of the shortage of sugar now make only tablet chocolate, having abandoned entirely the manufacture of various kinds of chocolate confectionery. The association has requested that throughout France the manufacture of chocolate candies be prohibited, and the importation of such products be prohibited.

Passport regulations of the State Department now restrict the number of American women permitted to go abroad to those whose presence in France is imperatively required by some relief agency recognized by the United States Government.

Remember that the first road built is not the last one to be built.

LICENSE IS REQUIRED TO SHIP GOODS ABROAD BY PARCEL POST

The War Trade Board is calling attention to the fact that license is required to ship abroad goods on the conserved list, even when sent in small quantities by parcel post. In many cases this has been done by persons ignorant of the President's proclamation concerning exports, or who do not know of the many articles which may be exported only under license.

For violation a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, form the penalty. License may be applied for at the Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., or any of the branches which are located at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Nogales, El Paso, Eagle Pass, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, and New York.

THEATRICAL COMPANIES AT LIBERTY THEATERS DRAW HUGE CROWDS

Musical comedies draw the heaviest crowds to the Liberty theaters and entertainment tents at the camps and cantonments. "Standing room only" signs are needed whenever a musical show appears. The sale of sundae books—packages of coupons good for admission to camp theaters and tents—has been large throughout the country. The Commission on Training Camp Activities, which is in charge of the sale, has been hard pressed to get books printed rapidly enough to supply the demand.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE URGES CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF MILITARY VALUE

Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, has set forth the policy which he thinks should be followed in highway construction during the war:

"So far as it is practicable to do so, this department will urge the maintenance of the highways already constructed; the construction and completion of those highways which are vitally important because of their bearing upon the war situation or the movement of commodities; the postponement of all highways construction relatively less essential or not based upon important military or economic needs. The department is preparing to suggest to the State highway departments the preparation of a schedule of work for the Federal aid projects for 1918 in line with this policy."

CLANDESTINE CIRCULAR ISSUED IN GERMANY ATTACKS RULERS

A copy of a broadside forbidden in Germany has reached the Committee on Public Information. It is a single sheet of foolscap size, printed on both sides, and bears a coarsely executed wood cut representing a soldier in arms, a workman in a blouse, and a woman showing a rock off a precipice, beneath which are seen the head and bust of the Emperor, crowned and sceptered and monstached, looking up in terror at the fate impending. The last paragraph of the text is as follows:

"Man of toil, awake from slumber! Recognize thy growing might. All the wheels will lose their motion."

Without thy strong arm's devotion. Down with the war! Down with the Government! Peace! Freedom! Bread!"

REGISTRATION BOARDS TO BE PAID ON BASIS OF MEN CLASSIFIED

New regulations from the office of the Provost Marshal General in regard to compensation of registration boards read in part as follows:

"The rule of compensation for members of local boards up to and including the completion of the final classification of the registrants within the respective jurisdiction of said boards shall be on the basis of 30 cents, as aggregate compensation to the members of a local board, for each registrant to whom a questionnaire shall have been mailed and who shall have been finally classified in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

"Money due for said work shall be paid in proportionate amounts to each member of a local board claiming compensation for his service, unless it shall be requested by the unanimous vote of the local board that the moneys due shall be paid in some other proportion. In such case no one member shall receive more than 15 cents of the allowance of 30 cents for each classification and no two members shall receive more than 25 cents for each classification to be distributed between them."

MARSHALS AID FOR ENLISTED MAN'S FAMILY

Red Cross Home Service Stands by Relatives of Uncle Sam's Soldiers and Sailors.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second of a series of five articles prepared by Mr. Fieser on the subject of Red Cross Home Service. The three remaining articles are: "Financial Aid in Home Service," "What Has Been Taught Home Service Workers," and "Organizing and Training 30,000 Home Service Committeemen."

BY JAMES L. FIESER.
Director, Civilian Relief, Lake Division, American Red Cross.

Five million American women today are engaged in production of Red Cross hospital supplies, knitted articles and surgical dressings. And these women toil without slightest inkling of the identities of the men who will be comforted by their patriotic endeavors.

So it remains for the army of 30,000 Red Cross civilian relief, or Home Service, workers to bring the personal contact into the Red Cross work by holding out, in a quiet and unpatronizing manner, a helping hand to relatives of men in the service—and, later, to the men themselves on their return from the battlefronts.

It remains for this army of 30,000 (which is backed by more than 2,000 chapters with a membership above 22,000,000) to marshal a reserve of medical, legal, educational, social and financial forces to assist in this "helping hand business," in a manner honorable to the American Red Cross and worthy of those helped.

First of all, Red Cross Home Service centers about home solidarity: getting lonely women back to live with their own people, watching over the interests of an expectant mother, reuniting scattered families and writing to men in the service about the situation in their homes.

Recently a young Italian in one of the cantonments within the Lake division was worried to a point where he was of little use to his government because he got no letters from his wife. He appealed to the Red Cross. A Home Service committee member investigated they never embarrassed the family by sending the whole committee and found that he got no letters because his wife could not write. Arrangements were made for a letter to be written for the wife once a week. Simple service, but with wonderful results upon the soldier's state of mind. And, perhaps best of all, the young wife now is learning to read and write.

The Child Angle.

Then there is the children's side of it—there are men in the service who are fathers despite the fact that the public generally does not think that there are many fathers in the ranks.

Home Service workers are explaining lessons to children who fall behind in their classes. They see that children in need of medical care get that care. They are seeking to give kindly advice to the child just beginning to be wayward or disobedient.

Coming to the economic side of the service, Red Cross service workers are:

Fitting people to the right job and helping them stay fitted by trying to find out where the job pinches; seeing that insurance policies do not lapse; encouraging people, who have more ready money than usual (some do have), to spend it with good sense; protecting the recipient of pay allowance checks from the wiles of unscrupulous installment men and sales agents; getting the best legal and business advice in the perplexing problems sure to rise in war times.

And finally helping the crippled soldier or sailor. This work is still in the future, and, while not the most pleasant thing in the world to anticipate, provisions for it must be and is being made. This Red Cross Home Service workers are planning to do by:

Encouraging employers to give suitable work to cripples that they may find permanent opportunity for entire or partial self support and chance for advancement; maintaining an information service regarding opportunities for such employment, or working with state and municipal employment instruments provided for this purpose; giving personal attention to the troubles and hopes of those who do not find satisfactory work and to others whose courage must not be allowed to fail; securing vocational training for those unfitted for the kind of work there is available; creating a public opinion which will encourage self support from all crippled soldiers and sailors to the degree that it is possible for them to work.

All this is, in brief, American Red Cross Home Service as it now operates and is planned. The program has been built up from the experiences of our allies. Without doubt, like all Red Cross work, the program will grow as the war grows older. One thing, however, is certain—

NOTHING LESS THAN THE PROGRAM AS OUTLINED ABOVE WILL MEASURE UP TO THE IDEALS OF AMERICA AND OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

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